PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE TO INDIA.
Thousand Page Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Plates of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

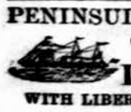
No. 51,655—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 Feb. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parritt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5 87	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,505	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Suezoo House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 28, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viz* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 22th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,857	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,350	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LD., GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GOODS IMPORTED BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

BEST GOODS FROM BEST HOUSES ONLY.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

C. T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY BACON.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUITS,

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL LIST ISSUED MONTHLY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1837.

TEA MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGER AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilate" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

P & O FERGUSONS P & O WHISKY. P & O B. SMYTH & CO., LD. P & O OF ALL DEALERS. P & O Rs. 2-8-0 A BOTTLE. P & O EVERY WHERE.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Garette," Bombay

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AT POONA.

MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE.
THE
NEW SHOW ROOMS
AT NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, BEING
MORE COMMODIOUS,
BETTER LIGHTED,
AND
BETTER SUITED

for arrangement of Stock than the present premises, MARCKS and Co, Ld, can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

such as has never before been made in Poona.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
POONA ADDRESS :
NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TO ALL VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' GUIDE TO PROMOTION AND SERGEANTS' GUIDE TO PROFICIENCY. Rs. 3-8.

THIS GUIDE, compiled by a well-known military author, Captain G. D'Arcy-Evans, adjutant of the 3rd V. B. Bedfordshire Regiment, makes easy what has hitherto been extremely difficult. It brings within the covers of one volume just those essential points of instruction which cannot be gained otherwise except by wading through various text books. Thus it does for Volunteers what similar books, including the same author's "Non-Commissioned Officers' Guide to Promotion," now in its eighth edition, have done for Regulars. With their fewer opportunities Volunteers must have even greater need of such a guide than their comrades in the Regular forces. This guide, moreover, has a special value, for it contains not only the actual text of all the subjects required, but also questions and answers thereon, with explanations of the various movements and numerous illustrations. With its aid, therefore, the detail assigned to each individual may be seen at a glance, without the necessity, as in the official drillbook, of referring back; and it may unhesitatingly be asserted that as soon as the candidate has mastered its contents he will be able with confidence to face the most exacting examination board in the kingdom. The volume which is thoroughly up to date in every respect runs to nearly three hundred pages.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE following order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay is published for the information of the public:—"The CASH BRANCH of the Port Trustees' Head Office will be OPEN for the TRANSACTION of BUSINESS between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., every day, with the exception of Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the "Queen's Birthday, and other Public Holidays."

"On SATURDAYS the CASH BRANCH CLOSES at 1 P.M."

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th June, 1899.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that, an AUCTION SALE of the license to sell OPIUM for the District of Thana, for one year commencing from 1st August, 1899 and ending on 31st July, 1900, will be held in the Collector's Bungalow, at Thana, at 12 NOON, (Madras time), on the 8th July 1899, on the following conditions:—

1. The farmer will be bound to purchase opium from the Government Depot and will be bound by MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Retail Rates, the maximum being Rs. 2-8 above the Government sale-rate, and the minimum being not less than that rate.

2. The farmer will not be called upon to pay any Establishment contributions as levied heretofore.

3. The amount of the auction license fee will be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments on the first of each month.

4. Forms of licenses containing other conditions incidental to the sale may be seen on application to the Collector, or to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, or at the offices of the Mamlatdars of Calsetta, Mahim, Bassein and Kalyan.

5. The final disposal of the auction tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any lower bids or to accept as farmer any bidder who may be considered unfit to conduct the farm successfully.

R. P. BARROW,
Collector, Thana.

Thana, 22nd June, 1899.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA.

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process.

THE GREATEST HONOURS AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of FAZUL MAHOMED RAYSEE, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

RAJABALLY FAZUL, the eldest son of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 27th day of June, 1899.
RAJUBALLY FAZUL,
Petitioner in person.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office Sirdars Palace.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, Water Carts, C.-I. Pipes, Perchloride of Mercury, Empty Deal Boxes and K. Oil Tins, cables, surveying Materials, etc., etc.

By order of K. G. Desai, Esq., L.C.S., Executive Engineer Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1899, at 2-30 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Store Yard, on the Esplanade, consisting of old teak partitions, water carts, posts, planks, rafters, door and record frames, glazed, plain and ventilated door and window shutters, ladders, lead light windows, tiles, commodes, pipes, pickaxes, power canvas hose, ceiling cloth, empty K.oil boxes with tins, jars, lanterns, cupboard, writing tables, chairs, benches, deal boxes, brass locks, cocks, pumps, C. I. pipes of sizes, scrap iron, W. I. troughs with privy pans, seats, measuring tapes, plotting scales, instrument boxes, colour boxes, waste paper, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 27th June, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....C. P. KHUTAO, ESQ.

Under the directions of
F. M. O. MAVEN, ESQ.

MONDAY, 3RD, TUESDAY, 4TH, THURSDAY, 6TH, AND FRIDAY, 7TH JULY, 1899.

GRAND GREAT AND GLORIOUS PERFORMANCE OF

MISS ADA MAVEN'S Co.

Incorporated with the

AUSTRAL COMEDY
AND
BURLESQUE COMEDY Co.

Direct from Australia per S. S. Priuz. Rg. Lintpold.

OUR SUCCESSES SO FAR,

Madras, 6 Nights; Banglore, 10 Nights; Secundrabad, 14 Nights; Poona, 12 Nights; terminating on Saturday, 24th June, in the Connaught Institute.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY;
H. E. GENERAL C. P. BUNUCK AND STAFF.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

REMEMBER—ENTERPRISE DESERVES ENCOURAGEMENT.

A Bright, Sparkling and Refined Programme of MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING AND COMEDY.

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Military and Navy Half Price to Second and Back Seats.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

FRANK M. O. MAVEN, Manager.

INSURANCES.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Chief Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Liberal Surrender Values and Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,
Manager and Actuary,
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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 pay-able at Death, by limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	208 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
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19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MC. EWAN'S ENGLISH BEER, on draught, Ans. 4 per pint. Bottled Beer, Ans. 8 per bottle and Ans. 5 per pint. Can be had from PEARSE and Co., No. 1, Sirdar's Palace, Fort.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs. 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. P. Middleton's Valuable Furniture, Platelware, Piano, Glass and Crockeryware, Victoria and Horse &c., on 2nd Floor, Sardar's Palace."

ON VIEW.—Valuable Carriages, Horses, Furniture, lately the property of Mr. Shamjeebhai Akbai, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. TO BE SOLD on 30th inst.

SEND for our CLEARANCE SALE LIST, (Supplied free), ENORMOUS REDUCTION on usual Prices. The discount varying upto 33 per cent. Great Bargains at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort Bombay.

PURE and UNADULTERATED INDIAN TEA DUST.—A new Season Orange Pekoe Dust, at the very Low Prices of 11 As. and 8 As. per lb. in Tins: enormous reduction on 5 lbs. and upwards. At Messrs. MORTON MAJU and Co., Agents, Bombay Tea Association, L.L., No. 26, Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PECLORODYNE—The Great Lung healer Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One almost new STEAM LAUNCH, 3 feet draft, 10 knots speed, with cabin and deck, and will accommodate 159 passengers. For further particulars apply to DHUNJEESHAW M. DAROOKHANAVALA and Co., 347, Abdul Rehmon, Street.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DAMANIA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be its regular buyer.—N. B. DAMANIA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Koup and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, a fully qualified MEDICAL MAN, for the Durbungah Planters' Medical Fund, accustomed to riding and of active habits, must be a married man. Salary Rs. 500 a month and free house. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to S. T. McCALL, Joint Secretary, Durbungah Planters' Medical Fund, Tajpore, Waini, Tirhoot.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Tamil, Malyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a POST as SENIOR NEWS-READER by an Englishman, well qualified and steady, as his certificates will vouch. For full particulars and terms apply to "ZUMERZaT," care of this office.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 2 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFEAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing-Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

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INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
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UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

The Catering under the Sole Control of MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.

Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS During the Monsoon months.

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ESPLANADE HOTELS,
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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	..	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
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NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE.

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
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Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of sullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists,

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Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
or India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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WHEN BUYING

COGNAC BRANDY,

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DENIS MOUNIE'S

One of the

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CONDENSED MILK.

PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert, specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN COND

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, opposite the University Clock Tower), on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1899, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1899.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th June, 1899.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 15th July, 1899, both days inclusive.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from SATURDAY next, the 1st July, 1899, the TIMINGS of the UP THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED between PALGHAR and BOMBAY.

There will also be some SLIGHT CHANGES in the TIMINGS of trains between RUTLAM and UJJAIN and WADHWAN and ANAND.

On and from the same date the timings of the Local Suburban Trains on Week-Days and Sundays will also be revised.

Full particulars may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1899, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution that were passed at the EXTRAordinary General Meeting held on Friday, the 9th instant.

1. "That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered and supplemented by adding, in continuation of the subclause (a) of clause 3 of the said Memorandum the following words and paragraphs, viz. :—

"including to carry on the special powers and matters of business next specified, viz. :—

(a 1) "To insure all vessels and craft afloat or under construction, repair or otherwise, and all property and subject matters of insurance of every description during transit by sea or land or on inland waters, and also in or upon any wharves, stores, warehouses, offices and other places before or after transit, against the risks ordinarily enumerated or contemplated in policies of marine insurance, and also against floods, tidal waves, earthquakes and other acts of God, delay, theft, civil commotion, strikes, outrages and losses consequent thereon.

(a 2) "To insure all cattle and live-stock in course of transit against all or any of the risks referred to in (a 1) aforesaid.

(a 3) "To insure all wharves, warehouses and waterside stores and all descriptions of property thereon and therein against all or any consequences of fire, tidal waves, earthquakes and other acts of God, strikes, theft, outrages, disputes and civil commotion.

(a 4) "To insure marine and other contracts of carriage and effreightment and any profits or emoluments and payments hereunder against all or any of the risks referred to in (a 1) aforesaid.

(a 5) To indemnify shipowners carriers by water and other persons entrusted with the carriage of property by water against liabilities incurred in the course of their business in respect of loss of, or damage to, property.

(a 6) "To lend money on bottomry and respondentia and to provide bail and to give security by bond or otherwise for the purpose of preventing the arrest or of effecting the release from arrest of vessels, cargoes and freights wholly or in part insured with the Company.

(a 7) "To insure all property or subject-matters of insurance and against all risks of the risks in (a 1) and in (a 2) aforesaid whom the said parties are severally connected with sea or transit risks to and from the place or places at which such property or subject-matters of insurance are landed, stored or deposited.

2. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following :—

(a) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 91, namely :—

The remuneration of Directors shall be the sum of Rs. 30 to each Director for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

(b) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 129, namely :—

The Common seal of the Company shall be affixed to each type Insurance policy issued by the Company except as provided by Clause 115, but it shall not be necessary to affix the seal of the Company to any Policy of Marine Insurance issued by the Company which shall be valid and binding upon the Company if issued under the signature of the Secretaries alone.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

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(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful tarden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	Rs. 1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	40,000	220	220	10 pr. ct.	2294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	21-10-0	257 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	225	272½	8 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 125	1,480
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	40
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhaownuggar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld.	556	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92 1-2
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+30	7-0
French	200	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy Hingoli Press	450	450	500	dvdRs30	285
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	346	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahomedi Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	671
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	425
Munsur M	100	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Imperial	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	595
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 75	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	160
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	35	340x1
Samson	500	500	500	30	635
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	365
Tata Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil	7..
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld	97	300	all	12	70
Volkart		000		Rs75	1,1
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	70	1,000	000	Nil	305
Anglo-Indian	1,50	1,10	all	...	31
Asser Veerjee Mill Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	... nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld		1,000	1,000	Rs	38
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belari)					1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	371	60	al	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	90	1,00	1,00	Nil	46
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	80	dvdRs.2	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	1,180
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	580
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725
Commissariat S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught	600	500	500	25	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	(20
Cocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	£25xd
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	760
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.30	380xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	250
Dhuria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	123
Empress	800	500	500	Nil I	435
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Digguputee Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	60	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,00	1,00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	320
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jeewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	0	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.25	833
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	0	250	250	65	5:0xd
Khatao Mukunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	193
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	...
Lakmidasjipuring & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	810
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.10	2,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2155
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10 dvdRs. 5	82½
Muzagon	6,000	250	...	...	...
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 5
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	...
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	2	200
Oriental	5,752	625	25	dvd Nil	100
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	820
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	670xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2	625xd
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Soorderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	150
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	...
Southern Maratta	1,212	250	250	dv s 12½	285xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	260
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	600	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.22½	660
Swan and Edgelow	3,00	500	5	t dvdRs.2½	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	350
Venkatesh Khetkar Lukhmidhunker Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.9	420
Wadhwan Cotton Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	0	1,000	215	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	200xd
Back Bay Boats	500	50	50	12	35
Bachaa Fille	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	14
Bomoay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	800	375	6,550
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	93	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	86
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	50	500	500	5 ct	200
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	000	2	200	dvdRs10	218
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 10	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Ross & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	368
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	20
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	137
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs23	61
Soondy & Co.	1,600	100	100	5	1,065
Tressler & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	160
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 14	28

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 3-16m., 3-39a. Low water, 9-1m., 10-11a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Ponani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Verawa and Knight Errant left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5, punctually.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The Parsee Fever Hospital, situated on the Parel Road, will be closed from to-day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian slothbear (Melursus ursinus) has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Col. Ferris, of Kathiawar.

LECTURE.—There will be a lecture at St. Xavier's College, by the Rev. A. Hoggins, S.J., on "The Wit and Wisdom of Indian and European Fables," at 6 o'clock, this evening.

ASSAULT IN A DHARMSALLA.—Kalibojee Goolabjee, a mendicant, was on Tuesday last, sitting on a certain spot in the Bhuleshwar Dharmsalla, when a man, named Kamayalal, came and abused him, and told him to leave the place. Complainant refused to do so, when the man assaulted him with a stick, inflicting a scalp wound, two inches long, and absconded. The injured man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

ROBBING A SHIP'S DOCTOR.—Dr. H. N. Barrett, medical officer to the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Sutlej, has by a letter made a report to the Commissioner of Police that a brown leather morocco case, containing one pair of surgical scissors and a pair of forceps value not known, was missing from his cabin while the vessel was lying in the Prince's Dock. The steamer Sutlej sailed for Aden with the English mails on the 24th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 8th of next month.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sutna Crishnaji, aged twenty-five years, residing at Bapty Road, was found lying on the verandah of a house in that locality, on Tuesday. He was taken home by his mother-in-law, and he subsequently became unconscious. On his pockets being searched, a piece of opium on a leaf was found. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. It was then ascertained that Sutna had been served with a summons by a Parwaree from the Small Causes Court for Rs. 134-10, which the man disputed, saying he owed him only Rs. 40.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ruttonsey Chaturbhuj, a dealer in piece-goods, charged Bhugwandas Ranji and Kishnalal Venlprasad, the former with criminal breach of trust, and the latter with aiding and abetting Bhugwandas in the commission of that offence. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kolah, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Sealy and Mr. Dastur, pleaders, defended the accused. The information stated that the complainant was one of the partners of the firm of Anandji Valji, and carried on business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. In the same market there was another cloth shop, conducted till lately in the name of Bhugwandas Ruttonsey of which firm the accused Bhugwandas and Anandji were partners. The capital of the firm was supplied by Anandji, and Bhugwandas acted as manager. The books of the firm were kept partly by Bhugwandas and partly by the second accused, Krishnalal, who was employed as a mehta. Bhugwandas' firm carried on business for ten years, during which time a sum of Rs. 1,00,0.0 was advanced to it by Anandji. Some time ago the complainant had occasion to go on a pilgrimage, when Anandji examined the books of account and found that Rs. 30,000 had been abstracted and misappropriated, and that false, fraudulent, and fabricated entries had been made in the books. Hence these proceedings. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its Fort premises. Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, who has recently recovered from his illness, presided.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that the directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, might be taken as read. Considering the state of trade in Bombay during the past year, the directors had reason to be glad with the results obtained by the company. Such excellent results were due to the able management of Mr. William Carter, who had to contend with many difficulties.

After the directors' report had been taken as read, the chairman moved its adoption. The resolution being duly seconded, it was carried unanimously. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share was declared and made payable on and after 10th July. Mr. Leslie Crawford, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director of the company. The meeting also unanimously sanctioned a bonus of half month's pay, to be distributed amongst such of the employes as the manager might recommend and the board approve. Messrs. Ferguson and Irwin chartered accountants, and Mr. Hugh Symons were reappointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

Mr. Symons proposed a vote of thanks to the directors and manager for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the past year. Mr. Symons said that it was a very curious thing in Bombay that, when a company was doing well, a very few shareholders turned up at the annual meeting. But when the results of the year's working were not favourable, many shareholders, would be ready to come forward to say all sorts of hard thing against the management. The very annual meeting they had had on that day, showed the confidence of the shareholders in the management of the Treacher and Company. They all sympathised with the worthy chairman in his recent illnes, but they were glad to see him presiding over the meeting. Mr. Ferguson and he (Mr. Symons) as auditors, were thoroughly satisfied with the way in which the accounts were kept. Mr. Symons in conclusion said he had no doubt the meeting would accord a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and the manager Mr. Carter for the very excellent management of the company's affairs.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

The chairman, on behalf of himself and other directors, tendered his sincere thanks to Mr. Symons for the very eloquent terms in which he spoke, and the meeting for unanimously adopting it. Mr. Carter and the whole staff under him had been doing very excellent work during the year. They had got a very able staff, but the success of the year's working was due to the manager, who had all the details at his fingers' ends. Mr. Carter was not a financier, but, nevertheless he was thoroughly conversant with every detail of such a large and comprehensive, business. The chairman also thanked the meeting for the sympathy they had expressed in his illness.

The meeting then terminated.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA *vs.* NOBLE C. C.

AN interesting cricket match was played, last Sunday, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, between the Noble C. Club and the Parsee Gymkhana, and resulted in an easy win for the Nobles by 32 runs. The Gymkhana winning the toss went in first, but could score only 60 runs against the fine bowling of Driver and Poucha, Belgamwalla and H. Mehta alone entering into double figures. Driver and Poucha had a lot of work on the ball, especially the former, who took 5 wickets for 25 runs. The Nobles in their turn compiled 92 runs, Poucha and Bottlewalla contributing 31 and 21 runs, respectively, in grand form. Mehta, the Patiala bowler, was of immense service to the Gymkhana, capturing 8 wickets for 40 runs. The Gymkhana, in its second venture was disposed off for 67 runs by Driver and Davar, the former taking four and the latter five wickets. Belgaumwalla again scoring the highest for his side with a well-played 24. Thus the Nobles won the match by 32 runs.

TURNING the great writers into school room text books is a risky business. Many a youngster owes his mature indifference to, or ignorance of, the glorious literature of the Bible, to the insensate manner in which texts were driven into him at school. It is pretty certain that Orbilius, the wallopper (though Horace did get on with him), was less successful in enticing youth into the primrose paths, than in driving them therefrom. It is a matter of tact, of method. And this being so, one must wish luck to Messrs. Blackwood's new scheme—to be launched this month—of a series of "Literature Readers," adapted to the standards of elementary schools. The series will be brought out under the supervision of one of the most experienced teachers in Scotland, Mr. Adams, Headmaster of a Training College in Glasgow.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S VIEWS.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, of the Mansfield College Oxford, who visited Madras early this year in his capacity as the Haskell Lecturer, has contributed a paper on "Religion in India" to the pages of the current number of the "Contemporary Review." The following are extracts from the paper :—

HINDU RELIGIOUS REACTION.

Now, the people instinctively feel a revolution to be in process and to be irresistible, and they do not love the power by which it is being effected. Their own customs and institutions become the dearer to them that they are threatened with extinction or radical change. They are people with an ideal, and like all people commanded by idealism, they seem to their more prosaic over-lords sentimental; but their ideals turn into passionate emotions the moment revolution touches the realities amid and through which they live. For this reason the rule, irresistible in the region of civil and social life, has quickened native enthusiasm in the region of thought and religion. Here is a point where British power cannot come. It may in politics compel its will to be obeyed, in law its justice to be respected, in education its speech to be learned, but in religion it does not, dare not, shall not compel. Here the English Raj may be neutral, but the English people are not; they would convert the Hindu and the Mahomedon to their religion, though by a very different process from that which their Seats has followed in politics; for in the one case the conversion has been effected by force, in the other case it is being attempted by persuasion. The force which cannot be resisted must be obeyed, but the force which seeks to persuade can be contradicted. And why, the Hindu asks himself, should he accept this Western religion? He has one of his own, ancient, potent, elastic; it embodies his instinctive genius, suits his special needs, is older than the Christian, rests on thought he has elaborated and many Western men have learned to admire. To surrender his religion would be to make a complete surrender of himself, his past, his separate mind and being, and to become a mere echo of the civilisation he despises. The Hindu reaction is thus a very real force, moved by reasons we cannot but respect. Patriotism lives behind and within it; in it the Orient stands up against the Occident, defies it, challenges its right to come East and impose itself on what is older, more congenial to the Oriental nature, and too deeply rooted to be plucked up by alien hands. And so we need not be surprised to find the reformer succeeded by the reactionary, though behind the veil of this reaction the spirit that would reform still lives. For the Hinduism he defends is not the Hinduism of the multitude, the religion of the street and the temple, of Kali Ghat and the Durga *puja* of the sacred river or caste; it is an idealised system eclectic, clothed in garments which are heirlooms from the past, but quickened by a spirit which belongs to the present. Not all it finds in Hinduism is Indian, but some of it is very Occidental indeed.

THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RACES.

It is not possible to continue these sketches into Southern India, as there our time was briefer, the places visited were few, and fewer still were the opportunities of observation. This we deeply regretted as we wanted to see the great seats of religion in the South, to study the action of the Brahmans on the Dravidian, and of the Dravidian on the thought, the worship, and the social order of the Brahman, as well as to observe the form and effects of both the older and the more recent Christian missions. But speaking only in the most general way, I may say we were struck with the difference between the southern and the northern races, and as the marked differences between the men of the eastern and those of the western sides of the Peninsula. The causes of these differences are many. The men of non-Aryan blood in the South were more capable, more cultivable, more able to hold their own in matters of art and thought against the Aryan immigrants than those of the North. The Aryans, too, came late, and in comparatively small numbers, into the South, and as colonists rather than as tribes or peoples or migrating States. Then the Mahomedan, though for centuries a strong political power, was never a rooted and efficient religious force; while the success with which the rival Mahomedan kingdoms annihilated each other supplied the condition favourable to independent Hindu development. And it is here where the causes which distinguish the genius of the southern Hindu from those of the east rn may be found. The men who first overthrew the exhausted Mahomedan kingdoms of the South and then broke down the Empire at Delhi were the Maharattas, but the Maharattas were organised and made into a State and engine of war by the Brahmans of Poona. The Poona Brahman is in character and mind more akin to the Mussalman of Delhi or Lahore than to the Brahman of Benares—*i.e.*, his qualities are more those of a race which has fought and ruled than those of a race which has thought and studied and taught. He has rather the temper of the camp than of the school, more the spirit of the forum than of the temple. In Madras both the physical and the historical conditions have been kindlier, caste character is less strongly marked, there is more social freedom, a keener intellectual and intenser public life, more vivacity and openness of mind, due perhaps to longer exposure to western influences and the less violent form they assumed to the Hindu in the East than in the West. For we ought not to forget that the foe of the English on the eastern side was a Mahomedan Power, but on the western side of Moslem observances. Caste had established itself in certain of their societies, and the curious phenomenon had begun to make its appearance of communities Mahomedan in belief, but Hindu in social law and usages. There are things that armies and empires can never change, though they can change both empires and armies; and the deepest of these are the beliefs, the customs, and the order of an old and historical society—in a word, its religion.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	19 85	19 80	25 27
Wednesday, June 28th	0 19	0 25	0 04
Total	20 04	20 05	25 31
Total fall to June 28th, 1899	24 67	24 51	26 53
Total fall to June 28th, 1897	12 59	12 06	13 63
			25 12
			13 78

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	70
26th June, 1899	1	30
Total	37	0

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	67
Monday, June 26th 1899	0	5
Total	19	72
Total up to 26th June, 98	9	49
Total up to 26th June, 97	2	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in the Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in the Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·37	SE	4	99·1	79·1	75	...	1·61	−0·01
Sirsa	29·38	SE	6	98·8	75·1	70	...	1·10	...
Delhi	29·42	ENE	3	93·7	78·0	87	1·30	3·60	+0·74
Agra	29·39	N	8	85·5	78·1	91	2·73	7·87	+5·72
Cawnpore	29·33	Calm	2	87·3	76·1	93	1·28	7·35	...
Allahabad	29·41	WSW	6	87·1	75·8	3	1·17	7·88	+2·91
Jhansi	29·42	WSW	6	84·2	75·6	91	4·2	13·08	+8·93
Jacobabad	29·38	SE	5	11·2	80·0	65	...	0·00	−0·06
Mhow	29·19	WSW	13	91·4	8·8	81	...	0·00	−0·67
Jeypore	29·47	WNW	3	79·5	73·9	85	1·65	4·39	+2·32
Ajmere	29·48	W	11	87·4	79·1	81	...	3·17	+1·70
Deesa	29·53	WSW	24	98·6	80·0	74	...	1·09	−0·52
Ahmedabad	29·36	SW	6	97·3	82·1	71	...	3·45	...
Bhuj	29·51	WSW	24	9·3	79·9	71	0·01	0·65	−1·16
Jamnagar	29·33	S	26	95·6	80·2	72	...	1·22	...
Rajkot	29·55	W	19	91·9	78·5	73	...	6·21	+1·95
Bhawnuggar									
Porbandar	29·59	SW	16	101·1	80·8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

Consols remained to-day in London at 107 15-16; French Rentes at 101 1-4; Paris Exchange on London at 25·20 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., advanced 3-4 per cent., to £67 3-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3 4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver remained at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York at 60 1-2 cents per oz, with demand Exchange on London at 4·87 3-4 dollars. Some £10,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation was 28 1-4s., July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; Red Karachi, 28s., July-August shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Gazerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 37 1-4s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market easier; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 35 1-2 per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market quiet; Brown Rapeseed at 34 1-2s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a quiet market; Linseed at 38 1-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,710,000 quarters, compared with 2,920,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the imports 13,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; and American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the near positions, extreme quotations being 3 1-4d. per lb. for June delivery, and 3 13-64d. for October-November. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid. Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September futures 6 points, to 5·60 cents, and December 3 points, to 5·72 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

The local cotton market has been steady to-day. Exporters took only 500 bales Broach, at Rs 131 1-4 per cen; and the Mills, 500 Rampore at Rs. 131, 300 Chaligaum at Rs. 123 1-2, 300 Kukana at Rs. 133,300 Viramgaum at Rs. 135, 100 Kamti at Rs. 132.

Wheat and Seeds are steady in tone. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 6-5.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,803	bales.
Wheat	36,374	cwts.
Linseed	8 808	,,
Rapeseed	5,582	,,
Poppyseed	1,599	,,
Castorseed	2,535	,,
Rice	832	,,

Exchange has been firm to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d for three months' sight credits. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and rates closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	,,
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Francs	1·70	,,

Government Paper.—Rates have been steady at 100 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 3-16 for the Settlement, and 100 15-16 for next months' Account; Three's advanced to 94 1-2.

Shares are quiet. We have only to report an advance of Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil Press Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Muemohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H. Part heard.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Currumsey and others—Dikshit and D. and K B Mehta.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallabhdas Mansukhlal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
557-97—Crawford B and Co—Omar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.
358-97—In person—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootbooddin bin Ameroddin Patel and others—J C Cama.
398-98—Little and Co—Nasr Mohome Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Dumjee and another—Payne G and S. and Thakurdas D C and H.
572-98—Ardeshir Hormusjee and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Ifai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Peragjee Maruthai and J—Part heard.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kasa Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
623-97—H Khan—Kalabaing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	31,200	50	31,250
Or per mile of Railway	21	221	1	243
For previous 17 weeks of half year	52,743	4,03,753	2,161	4,55,657
Total for 18 weeks	55,743	4,31,953	2,211	4,89,937
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,349	32,154	42	35,555
Per mile of Ry do.	24	226	..	252
Total to corresponding date do.	47,912	4,60,048	2,612	5,03,702

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,305
Ditto to date..... ,, 19,795

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 3rd June, 1899, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	...	52
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	7,453	7,565	28	15,046
Total for 22 weeks.	7,953	7,965	28	15,946
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	266	642	2	910
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	37	..	53
Total to corresponding date do.	3,819	9,976	159	13,954

Decrease for the week.....Rs 10
Increase to date..... ,, 1,992

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,686	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,459
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 29,
Increase to date..... ,, 3,02,717

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAIRP—June 19, at "Woodlands," Coonoor, the wife of Lieut H F Shairp, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAZALGETTE—TURNER—June 21, at Dharmsala, Captain Louis Hazalgette, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, son of the late Captain Sidney Augustus Bazalgette, R A, to Isabel (Gypsy) Turner, daughter of Surgeon-major F Turner, late A M S.

BELL—MOORE—June 21, at St. Mathias' Church, Madras, by the Rev A A Sharp, Frederick de Babie, third son of the late F C Bullmore (Madras Railway), to Sarah Jane Ann, eldest daughter of Lieut A C Lord, P W D.

DEATHS.

BENSON—June 22, at Rangoon, Donald Robson, second son of Lieut-Col P H Benson, I M S, aged 3.

HENDERSON—June 19, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, of malarial fever, Doris, the eleventh daughter of Mr and Mrs Henderson, of Barnagore, aged 3 years and 9 months.

QUINLESS—June 5, at Alwaye, North Travancore, Thomas Quinless, late Sub-Assistant, Madras, Rev Survey, and Asst Supdt Travancore Survey, aged 62 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

It is satisfactory in every way that Lord Curzon's Government promptly abandoned the dog-in-the-manger attitude taken by that of his predecessor when in April 1898 with a balance of sixteen crores in the treasury Sir James Westland refused a loan of twenty-five lakhs to the Bank of Bombay when the commerce of the country was suffering from the extraordinary stringency of the money market. On the 2nd February in the present year, the Government of India submitted to the Secretary of State representations made by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with a view to altering the present system of managing Treasury balances so as to allow of funds being placed more freely at the disposal of the public during the busy season of each year. This was accompanied by a note on the management of the Government balances by Sir James Westland, and a minute of the proceedings of an interview in January last between him and a deputation from the Bengal Chamber. The Despatch of the Government of India is confined to the proposal that "during the months of January to May of each year, when large sums are withdrawn from the public in payment of Government revenue, it may be recognised as part of the ordinary business of management to lend money to the Presidency Banks at one per cent. less than the declared minimum rate of discount of the borrowing Bank." The Government disclaim any intention of giving the Banks an open credit upon which they might operate or not as they pleased, for that might prove embarrassing. But the wish is that the Banks should be able to obtain, on the security of Government paper, loans of not less than ten lakhs, repayable at fixed periods of one, two, or three months. These advances should be repaid not later than May 31, so that the Government should after that date be in full command of their own funds under ordinary conditions. The Government would not pledge themselves to be always ready to make advances, the requirements of the public administration coming before those of trade and commerce; but under ordinary circumstances a crore and a half of rupees could be spared without difficulty in the busy season between January and May. Government would not restrict the advances to such time as the Bank rate threatens to exceed ten per cent. That suggestion was put forward in a conciliatory spirit by Mr. M. C. Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber, at the Conference of January 11. At that conference the blank refusal of Sir James Westland to advance a quarter of a crore to the Bank of Bombay when merchants were offering 18 per cent. on the security of Government paper, was present in every mind. Government will not prescribe a 10 per cent. minimum, though it may well be that it would not pay the Presidency Banks to take loans on the terms stated "unless the rate for money approached that figure, and threatened to remain very high for some time."

With a conscientious scruple altogether out of place, the Government of India at this point go out of their way to suggest the bare possibility that the proposed advances to the Banks might interfere with the Secretary of State's Council Bills. This delicate intimation is conveyed in very guarded terms:—"We cannot say that the proposed facility for borrowing money in India would not in any way interfere with your Lordship's Council Bill operations." Lord George Hamilton at once made good use of this superfluous hint of what the Despatch immediately proceeds to show would be a very trivial and a very temporary inconvenience. He found in it an excuse for having a say in a matter which was entirely in the competence of the Government of India itself. Having recapitulated the conditions of the proposal to lend money to the Banks, his Lordship bluntly said:—"I am not sure that I understand the reasons why your Government solicit my sanction to such an arrangement. The management of the cash balances in India is entirely within your discretion. When it was proposed to institute a Reserve Treasury, in order to guard against the risk of public inconvenience on the occurrence of an emergency, the Marquis of Salisbury, in his Despatch of 6th May 1875, No. 225, though not approving precisely of the suggestions laid before him, left the matter in the hands of the Government of India, observing that it would be competent for the Financial Department either to retain the money so reserved in the Treasury, 'or to lend it for short terms under suitable conditions as to interest and security.' This expression" continues Lord George Hamilton, "seems so exactly to cover your proposal that I have to look further for the grounds on which it is made; and I presume that these are contained in the last paragraph of your letter." Naturally when his Lordship finds that there is a question of his Council Bills being at a discount, the suggested course is open to considerable objection. He reminds the Government of India that the remittance to England at a favourable rate of exchange of the amount necessary for the discharge of their sterling obligations was one of the principal points to be aimed at in the management of the balances, and that they should therefore take advantage of the season when there is the greatest demand for Bills on India. Moreover, the proposal made would induce the Commercial community to rely even more than at present on help from Government instead of taking steps to enlarge the amount of loaned capital in the country:—"In these circumstances I am unable to approve of the proposal that you have laid before me."

It seemed at this point to be all over with the proposal, but Lord George, having sworn that he would never consent, consents. Provided an adequate provision be maintained for disbursements in India and remittances to England, he sees no objection to the Government doing that which he has just said they have a perfect right to do, but which he has also said he could not possibly approve. By way, apparently, of a parting shot, the Secretary of State concludes by adopting a financial heresy which Sir James Westland has seen good reason to discard. "I am inclined to think that the rate (charged to the Banks) should be as a rule not below the Bank rate." Mr. J. S. Sleigh, in a correspondence with the Accountant-General, pointed out that the insistence on the Bank rate for advances made by Government was inequitable. It required the Bank to take the risk of loss, and incur the necessary expense of administration and book-keeping for large transactions without even one per cent. to cover either. Government, on the other hand, would receive the whole of the Bank rate without running any risk or contributing to the expense of the transaction. Sir James Westland, who at first insisted on the Bank rate, and finally refused to advance money even when the Bank accepted that harsh condition, at the Conference of January 11, abandoned that extreme position, and agreed with the Committee of the Bengal Chamber that the money advanced by Government on the security of its own paper, should only demand interest at the rate of one per cent. below the published Bank rate. What Mr. Sleigh contended for with such cogent reasoning, has been conceded and the financing of the internal trade of India will not be again exposed to the almost insuperable difficulties occasioned by the closure of the Mints, and the dogged refusal of the Finance Department to mitigate the strain by a legitimate use of the enormous balances accumulated in the treasury.

Last year a renewed attempt was made to arouse, in non-official members of mofussil local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, a lively interest in their duties, especially as regards the execution of public works. As regards plague work, in whatever district the pest broke out, there were always plenty of volunteers, who worked zealously and untiringly in preventive operations. But whether that was because they realised the honour of unpaid labour, or whether in the hope of Government rewards in the shape of a title of Rao or Khan Saheb, may be open to question, since in ordinary municipal matters native members of local Boards are apathetic and indifferent. Though professedly so anxious for wider representation on the Councils, it would appear that in reality they care little about it, otherwise as regards their own local parliaments they would evince a more lively interest. The report on the administration of the local Boards of the Presidency, which was issued yesterday, contains the remarks of the various Commissioners and Collectors on the results of the new attempt to make local Board members more active. But it cannot be said that the result is at all satisfactory. Mr. Silcock generously reminds Government that public spirit is a plant of slow growth. It is, indeed, in India. But Mr. Silcock does not hesitate to say that it will grow. The report, however, contains little to justify that hope. With a view to bring about the desired improvement Government issued new rules as to the appointment of works committees for the inspection of various works in progress, and instructed Commissioners to report how far and with what results it has been possible to interest villagers in public works. The Northern Division is first reported upon, and Mr. Silcock says that in Ahmedabad the results have been satisfactory; but the Sanand Committee is spoken of unfavourably. He, nevertheless, ventures to hope that the members will shortly be impressed with their responsibilities. Generally, however, as regards the interest evinced by the villagers in the execution of works, the Collector of that District thinks it somewhat premature to give any opinion at this stage, as the Government Resolution on the subject is of a recent date, and practically no works are executed during the rains. In some of the villages in the Viramgaum Taluka, where a few works were carried on, the villagers are reported to have shown satisfactory interest But this is a solitary exception. Each man may perhaps take some small interest in his own "gaum," but the remainder of the local district concerns him not. Unofficial members of the Boards show very little active interest either in one place or another, and a fair idea of the whole may be gathered from the remarks of Mr. Candy, who writes with regard to Broach:—"I do not find that villagers, as a rule, take any interest in Local Fund works. When people come to me and ask me to undertake a certain work, I refer them to their Local Board member, whose duty it is to make every inquiry and bring forward schemes at the Taluka Board meetings, but the members of committees are very supine and do not realize the honour of unpaid services. Even Mamlatdars were, in my opinion, very slack in looking after works, but I have changed much of this. Local Fund overseers were left a great deal to themselves, and no one made a complaint openly against their malpractices. A Collector and his Assistants can, if they show a keen interest in local works, arouse some spirit in the villagers, but it needs time." But the Collector of Kaira has no such faith in members of Local Boards. A novel system is there in force by which each member is allotted a certain number of villages to supervise. The system has had a very stimulating effect in the members so far, as the remarks they make in a book for the purpose are read out at Board meetings and discussed. But so soon as the novelty wears off the Collector is persuaded the system will fail. Of the work in the Southern Division it is reported that members have gone out once in a quarter—not once a month as they were desired. Exception may be made in the cases of Bijapur, Hubli, Kod, and Kanara, and this being so, the Commissioner has some hope for the future, albeit that in Kolaba the District Board did not hold a single meeting during the year. Yet it must be admitted that in the campaign against plague many useful and willing members were found amongst members of the local boards of affected districts. In the Central Division, the Commissioner, Mr. Spencer, says no special efforts were made during the year to interest the villagers in local works, the efforts of officers of all grades being directed to famine and plague operations. All Collectors admit the importance of the attempt to interest the public in works for their own good, and they are hopeful, though not sanguine, that some progress may be made in the current year. If official members of local boards were called upon to do the work they would do it, though they have many calls on their time, but Mr. Spencer has not much faith in the public spirit of non-official members. Nor have many other people.

The weekly report in reference to agricultural prospects is generally favourable, though in many Provinces more rain is urgently needed. In Madras it is wanted for general sowing. The land is in a forward state of preparation, and standing crops are in good condition. In Bombay heavy rain has fallen, except in Bijapur and part of Sholapur, the general sowing in those districts awaiting additional rain. On the other hand, at Kanara and Dharwar such operations are retarded because of excessive wet. The prospects in the Bengal province are bright. The climatic conditions are suitable for the crops, and the young plants are doing well. The fodder supply is everywhere sufficient. The Patna district was visited by a large flight of locusts, but no damage was done. Indigo and sugarcane are doing well in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the preparation of the land is progressing everywhere. In the Punjab rain has fallen in all districts except Amritsar, Shahpur, and Peshawar, but an additional fall is needed to facilitate both ploughing and sowing. The outturn of the spring crops is about average, though in Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan it is below average. Ploughing operations are practically complete and sowing has commenced in the Central Provinces. The demand for relief in Saugor, Damoh, and Hoshangabad is apparently diminishing, and prices have a gradual tendency to rise. In Berar and Hyderabad the preparations of the land for the monsoon crops are well advanced, and the same favourable aspect is presented in Central India, where the agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. In Kashmir the spring crops are in excellent condition, and in Nepal Indian-corn and upland rice are doing well. Agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily in Rajputana, although there are still a number employed on relief-works. The figures are Ajmere 568, Merwara 7,926, and Marwar 996. In Burma young plantain are being transplanted in parts of Henzada, but the dry weather crop in Upper Burma has suffered from excessive rain. Early paddy is being reaped in Mandalay, but standing crops in three townships of that place have been damaged by floods. In Assam Province the weather is wet and unfavourable for tea, but preparations for other crops are going forward. The prospects of early rice are fair on low lands, but the crop has been damaged by floods in the Surma Valley, and partly in Nowgong, while tea blight is prevalent in Kamrup and Cachar.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the saluting battery at 7 a.m. All the Government vessels in port were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury were engaged in the trial of Joseph Dalbea, a driver in the employ of the B. B and C. I. Railway, who was charged with having, on the morning of the 10th April last, done a rash and negligent act by running up an engine, of which he was in charge, from the Churney Road into the Marine Lines station, notwithstanding that the signals were against him. Accused thereby caused a collision with a passenger train, and three persons were killed and several others injured. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Co., held yesterday afternoon, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share was declared. The chairman and the shareholders eulogised Mr. William Carter, the manager, for the excellent management of the company's business during the past year.

A small autumn race meeting is being arranged for at Simla, to take place early in October, probably on the 5th and 7th. The meeting will be confined to gentlemen riders, and will be altogether on a smaller scale than the May races.

H. M. S. Marathon, which arrived in Colombo from the Maldives, on Tuesday, brought back Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, the newly appointed Private Secretary to the Sultan, as a prisoner. The matter is shrouded in mystery at present.

A Colombo telegram says the United States cruiser Yosemite is now in Colombo. She is conveying America's first Colonial Governor in the person of Captain Richard Leary, who has been appointed to the Guam Ladrone Islands. Admiral Dewey left Colombo for the Mediterranian, yesterday, Westward bound.

Preparations for the military chase meeting at Meerut next spring are going forward actively, but under a different impulse and management. All official countenance has been withdrawn from the experiment, which is now purely the affair of the Meerut Race Stewards, and its success rests, like any other part of their programme, on their ability to make it attractive to the public concerned.

The "Madras Times" of Monday, says:—Our Ooty correspondent to-day tells us an alarming story. Little Miss H. A. Irwin was playing with a toy-gun, the other day, and she loaded the weapon with a penholder. It went off, and the charge went straight at her nurse's eye, and the nib went deep in. The unfortunate nurse was blinded, and her eye had to be extracted at the hospital.

The Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 38,600, for metalling Chundale-Sultan's Battery Road, in the Wynaad, subject to the Chief Engineer's remarks on the subject, which ran as follows:—"The rate provided for collection of metal is high. Every endeavour should be made, in execution, to reduce it to Rs.12, for which rate, it is believed, similar work has been done in the Wynaad. Great care should be taken to section the road properly before laying metal, and the consolidation should be thorough."

A scientific expedition, under Herr H. Thomann Gillis, with four assistants, has lately arrived in Rangoon, and will soon be engaged in ethnological research in the neighbourhood of old Pagan, famous for its magnificent pagodas, many of which were built some seven or eight hundred years ago. As this explorer has recently so ably explored and tabulated the Khoner monuments, besides doing much work in Central Africa, India, China, Japan and Eastern Siberia, Pagan will at last have justice done to it, and its many hidden beauties will be made known to the world. After Pagan has been done, the Chin Hills, the Shan States, and the source of the Irrawaddy will be visited; the expedition ending up in Nepal. As this explorer has already spent some sixteen years in ethnological research, the difficulties in exploring the Irrawaddy and Nepal may, it is hoped, be overcome.

A book on India, says the "Literary World," has been arranged for for the coming centennial celebrations next year. It is to be by the well-known Indian historical writer, Mr. R. P. Karkaria, F. R. Hist. S., whose work on India since the Mutiny is to be published immediately by Messrs. Blackie. "India in the Nineteenth Century, 1798—1898: From Marquess Wellesley to Lord Curzon," is the title of the new work of Mr. Karkaria, and will deal chiefly with the building up and expansion of our Indian Empire. Social, moral, industrial, and literary progress of the Indian peoples is to be treated in special chapters, and altogether the book coming from such an accomplished writer will be of special interest among the various retrospects that the end of the century will produce.

A great public meeting has been held at Perth for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Uitlanders in their political grievances. The mover of the resolution stated, amid great enthusiasm and applause that when any portion of her Majesty's subjects in a foreign country were harshly treated it was the duty of all Britons to stand shoulder to shoulder, determined to see that their fellow-subjects secured justice.

The Rev. A. J. Hardy, the author of "How to be Happy though Married," is at present one of the chaplains to the forces in Dublin. While stationed at Plymouth, Mr. Hardy used to spend a great part of his time out of doors, even partaking of his meals in the garden. This enjoyment is now denied to him, as he and Mrs Hardy are living at the Shelbourne Hotel. Gifted with the most marvellous memory, and the faculty for abstracting the best from the authors he reads, his conversation, like his books, sparkles with the gems of many minds. He speaks in a slow drawling fashion which does not prepare one to expect the wit and wisdom that fall from his lips, and which therefore come as a most delightful surprise. "How to be Happy though Married," by the way after, selling in endless editions at ordinary prices, has just been published at a penny, by Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson Ltd.

Among the Fordsburg conspirators arrested, at least two are Secret Service agents, the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* says, and there is strong reason to believe that they acted as "agents provocateurs." A few honest but drunken wastrels are implicated, but it is certain that their intention was only to prepare for the defence of the town against possible Boer violence in the event of war. There is no reason to suspect that any of the important members of the Government were cognisant of the engineering of a plot, but the present Commissioner of Police is about to lose control of the detective department, and it is generally believed that he hoped to restore his prestige by discovering a plot. At first the Government organs tried to magnify the incident into another Jameson raid, but now they have abandoned the attempt in despair. The whole business excites nothing but derision. Meanwhile deeds of lawlessness are perpetrated almost daily in Fordsburg, and the police are powerless or indifferent.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the "Morning Post" says: I have been trying to trace the real motive for the recent arrest of Uitlanders, and my inquiries have produced some interesting results. From various pieces of information thus obtained I am convinced that Mr. Schutte, the Commissioner of Police, was the prime mover in the so-called conspiracy against the State. The Commissioner of Police is just now in a somewhat awkward situation, for his position is threatened by certain revelations of wholesale corruption among the officers of the Detective Department. The matter was taken in hand by the State Attorney, and while it rested in the balance Mr. Schutte worked up the alleged conspiracy in order to demonstrate the activity and zeal of his department. He has been forced, however, to send in his resignation. I understand that he intends to continue the fight in the Raad, and that he will hold the "plot" as his trump card. Mr. Tjaart Kruger, the President's son, is merely a tool in the hands of Mr. Schutte.

The retirement of Major-General J. I. Morris from the command of the depot at Walmer has called forth in the local press an expression of opinion which we are glad to notice. One paper remarks: "We hope our desire to convince Major-General Morris of the general appreciation of his conduct during his command will not lead us to say more than is necessary for good taste. He was ever recognised as being the happy possessor of that union of qualities essential to success in a commander of Englishmen—of courage, justice, firmness, courtesy, and consideration of others. It may with truth be said that he has left the locality with the goodwill of everyone; and while all are rejoiced at his promotion and hope that further honours await him, there is no one who does not regret that it was impossible for him to remain among us." The other Kentish paper, in referring to the matter, remarks that "during the time he has been at Deal he has been a true friend to the many men that have been under his command, and he has done much to make the lot of the recruit happier and more comfortable than it was some years ago." On vacating the command of the depot the late Colonel-Commandant issued a farewell order, thanking the officers and men for their loyalty and kind behaviour during his tenure of office.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—On Thursday, May 18, Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve, of Rouge Huis, Guernsey, gave a reception at her house to celebrate her 107th birthday and her entrance into her 108th year. The town council, jurats, the officers of the staff, and about 250 of the leading residents attended. Her reception rooms were decorated with choice flowers sent from all parts of the country, with "kind wishes and congratulations" from the donors. One old lady of ninety-five (Mrs. Cockburn) had walked nearly a mile with a pot of strawberries to present to her. The two sitting together, both hale and hearty, formed the centre of an admiring group. The function lasted from three to six o'clock. The following morning I called to inquire whether she was fatigued after her exertions of the previous day, and found her sitting in the drawing-room looking the picture of health, with a beautiful pink and white complexion, for which her family was famous. On her 100th birthday a like reception was given, and a lady who was present informs me that the intervening seven years have made no perceptible change in Mrs. Neve. She is free from ailments, excepting a slight deafness. The vicar of St. Peter Port presented her with a certified copy of her baptismal register showing the entry of her birth—May 18, 1792. This I inspected.

It is rarely that "The Classical Review" has such a startling announcement to make as that communicated within the last few days. In a neglected manuscript in the Bodleian Library Mr. Winstedt has discovered forty fresh lines of the sixth Satire of Juvenal. As to the absolute authenticity of these new lines, weak though the manuscript's authority may be, the internal evidence leaves little doubt and the average reader will only regret that they do not occur in a context of more historical importance. As to their import, apart from certain difficulties presented by corruption of the text, it is difficult to speak quite plainly. Suffice it that they refer to "that unhappy class whom a barbarous practice has excluded from the pleasures of love and from the hope of prosperity." How gladly one would exchange such a passage for another reference to the Christian victims of Nero "who stand transfixed in shirts of pitch"! But such a reference could not be expected amidst the filth of the sixth Satire. While Mr. Winstedt's discovery reminds us that "treasures of darkness" may be lying close by, we hear, on the other hand, that consequent on Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's recent return from Egypt a new Egypt-Exploration volume of considerable importance is in the press. From a theological standpoint it is understood that the chief feature will be a fragment of the fourth Gospel, with several interesting variants.

The correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Johannesburg wrote on May 23:—Contrary to expectation, the Raad departed from the order of the day to discuss the President's franchise and Bewaarplaatsen proposals. The franchise was first discussed. The President, in his opening speech, explained the nature of the proposed amendment, and a long debate followed, which promised little to the hopes of a liberal extension. The majority of the speakers were apparently unfavourable even to the limited modification suggested by the proposal. They contended that the public must first be consulted in the matter, and laid stress on the point that in accordance with the law two-thirds of the burghers should sign a petition in favour of the alteration. Doubts were freely expressed whether presuming the Boer adult population to be 30,000, the requisite 20,000 would be found to support the alteration. Eventually a resolution was passed, after six motions were rejected instructing the Government to publish the President's proposal regarding the franchise, and to submit it to the Raad next year for consideration. The matter is thus hung up for twelve months. In the course of the debate the President denied that he was yielding to threats. He would concede nothing to threats, and would never agree to the general extension of the franchise as demanded by the Uitlanders. He was only desirous to meet true sympathisers. England had nothing to say in this matter unless it could be proved contrary to the Convention.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

TENDING TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Mr. Fischer, a member of the Orange Free State Executive, is using his good offices at Pretoria to effect an amicable arrangement of the questions in dispute with Great Britain, and is having daily interviews with the Boer Government.

There is a growing impression in Pretoria that matters are tending towards a settlement.

JUNE 28.

The aggressive conduct of the police and soldiers at Johannesburg is increasing the exasperation of the Uitlanders.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Australian Colonies are discussing the question of offering troops for service in South Africa in the event of the outbreak of hostilities.

The Victorian Minister of Defence favours sending mounted forces representing all Australia.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference has finally declared the Russian proposals for the limitation of armaments to be unacceptable.

RUSSIA AND BUNDER ABBAS.

JUNE 27.

The Persian Legation formally and emphatically denies the recent statement by the "Times of India" of Russian intervention in Bunder Abbas.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, replying to questions in the House of Commons, stated that the Government had not received, nor expects to receive, any confirmation of the reported lease of Bunder Abbas to Russia.

THE SIRDAR'S MOVEMENTS.

General Kitchener will leave England for Omdurman on the 8th August.

THE SCHOOLBOY CRICKETER.

Collins, the Cliftonian schoolboy cricketer, has carried his bat with a score of 628, the total innings of the team closing for 838 runs.

THE SECOND SIKH WAR.

LECTURE BY COLONEL SINCLAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

There was a large gathering at the United Service Institute, this evening, the occasion being Colonel Sinclair's lecture on the "Second Sikh War," the Commander-in-Chief being amongst those present. The lecturer gave an interesting account of the campaign, dwelling on the value of the services rendered by Herbert Edwardes, who at the head of raw Border troops met and repulsed the flower of the Sikh army before Mooltan; also upon the splendid coolness of the 61st at Chillianwalla, an interesting letter, written by Sir Colin Campbell on the subject to the father of Captain Wickham, who is now in Simla, being read in this connection. The lecturer had a good deal also to say about the Tipperary tactics of Lord Gough, whose crowning victory, however, at Gujrat, which won the fair provinces of the Punjab to Great Britain, wiped out the mistakes made at Ramnagar, at Chillianwalla.

In conclusion, Colonel Sinclair paid a tribute to the gallantry of the British and Native troops engaged, and to the splendid courage of the Sikhs, their foes, but now our staunch allies.

Sir Edwin Collen, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, warmly endorsed his remarks, and had something also to say for that fiery old soldier, Lord Gough, and about the lessons of that campaign, foremost amongst which he placed the need of efficient reconnaissance and prelerminel plans, also the value of flank attack and skilfully-used artillery.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The results of the last annual inspection of the British Corps in Army Signalling are published. The Commander-in-Chief considers the efficiency of both the Cavalry and Infantry as generally satisfactory, though attention is drawn to the difference in the figure of merit between the Infantry Corps at the head and the bottom of the list.

Orders also are issued for the speedy completion of signalling equipment in the Corps where it is incomplete.

The following are specially commended:—R. H. A.—Batteries F and J, and 11th Company Southern Division. R. A.—16th Lancers, 11th Hussars, 1st Bedfordshires, and the 3rd Rifle Brigade.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Headlam becomes Adjutant, 1st East Yorkshires, vice Captain Haggard, whose tenure is about to expire.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

THE SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

A letter from the Manager of the Calcutta Tramway Company to the Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation on the subject of the Electric Traction, states that the chief points of difference between the Company and the Corporation had been practically settled, and the negotiations for the system of an electric traction for Calcutta, which were suspended in November last, will be resumed.

The Company accepts thirty years' concession from 1901 with the right to the Municipality to purchase it at its expiration and at every succeeding period of seven years thereafter, on the basis of twenty-five years' purchase of the average profits of the undertaking for the preceding seven years, and agrees to pay a fixed rental of Rs. 35,000 per annum for the existing lines, the rent to be paid for any further lines to be arranged when the lines are put in hand. In regard to time allowed for the electrical equipment of the present system, three years is asked.

OBITUARY.

Captain F. G. G. Griffin, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, died at Murree, yesterday, from abscess of liver.

The death is announced of Mr. P. Windsor, District and Sessions Judge, on Sunday last, at his house, at Burdwan. Mr. Windsor had just returned from three months' leave to England. The funeral took place the next morning. The local Courts were closed the same day in his memory.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 28.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst held the last levee in Poona, this afternoon, at the Council Hall. The attendance was large, carriages having begun to arrive from 4 o'clock. Lord Sandhurst was accompanied by Major Owen, Captain Wilkinson, extra Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Grey, A.-D.-C. The Guard-of-Honour was furnished by the Poona Volunteers, under the command of Captain Armstrong. On his Excellency's arrival, the Guard-of-Honour presented arms, and the Band played a salute. The doors of the Council Chamber which were kept closed were opened and the private entree commenced, lasting a quarter of an hour, when the great doors were thrown open to the public, and the reception began. The officers of the various regiments, European and Native, were in turn introduced by their Commanding officers. The European gentlemen and the Civil servants followed, each one handing his card to the Military Secretary. After them came the Native gentlemen, Mr. Mirza Abbas Baig introducing the latter. The ceremony took about half-an-hour. A large number of European and Parsee ladies had assembled in the gallery.

At the close of the levee, the Governor, accompanied by the Staff, inspected the Guard-of-Honour, and drove in state to Ganeshkhind. During the presentation the Band of the Royal Scots, with pipers, played selections of music

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia from Bombay to Japan, arrived this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 3-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SWINDLING BY A CALCUTTA BABU.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which S. C. Bonnerji, a Calcutta Babu, of Chowrangi Bazaar, was charged by Inspector Cordeaux with cheating Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, a Bhatia merchant, in respect of Rs. 100 in currency notes. Mr. Velinker appeared for the complainant. The facts of the case have already been published. Mr. Velinker called further evidence to prove that on or about the 18th May last accused obtained from the complainant a currency note for Rs. 100, promising to repay it as soon as accused got change for a note for Rs. 1,000. On receiving the note for Rs. 100, accused left the bungalow and disappeared. Accused's whereabouts could not be traced until he was arrested in a dharmsalla, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. It also transpired in the evidence that at the beginning of May last Bonnerji arrived in Bombay from Surat and stayed at the English Hotel for about twelve days. During his stay there he visited the Cosmopolitan Club at Girgaum every evening and had games of billiards and partook of refreshments. It was also stated in evidence that the Babu had obtained Rs. 20,000 from the Gaekwar of Baroda and Rs. 2,000 from the Dewan of Junagadh, and Rs. 200 from the Dewan of Palanpur, for the purpose of founding a Hindu Orphanage at the Himalaya Mountains. He also obtained several sums of money from the Maharajah of Jaipur and other Native Chiefs for the project.

Mr. Manmohandas D. Dalal, a Baniah merchant, said that the accused called at his place and requested him to get up a subscription for him in Bombay, to go to Calcutta on a visit to Swami Vivekanundan. Witness subsequently learnt from the local papers that the Swami was not in Calcutta, but was in Madras. The witness on Saturday read in a newspaper that the accused was charged with cheating the complainant in the present case.

After the evidence was recorded, the accused, on being asked by the Court, admitted that he received Rs. 100 from the complainant as charity. He stayed at the latter's bungalow for three days and then left. He received the money on the 18th May and left Bombay. While in Bombay complainant gave him letters of introduction to gentlemen residing at Maheshwar and Sholapur. He went to Rameshwar, a place in the South of India, and spent Rs. 100 there.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MUD SPORTS.

THE opening of the Mud Sports took place, last evening, on the maidan. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance. The first event was a tent-pegging competition for riders on horses and ponies, the latter securing the larger number of entries. The skill of the competitors was not particularly great, and is doubtless due to want of practice. The bicycle polo ball race was very interesting, and was contested in two heats. The winners of the first were Mr. P. F. Fischer, and Lieut Back, while in the second heat Mr. Rivers Smith won. His opponent, Captain Peile, is a polo player, while Mr. Rivers Smith is a good cyclist. In the final Mr. Fischer won with ridiculous ease, Lieutenant Back being second, but beaten a long way off. The egg and spoon race was an amusing event, while the chatty race provoked considerable merriment. Lieutenant Back, nominated by Mrs. Cayley, won the event, though if Captain Lock had taken less time to start on his return journey he should have been victorious. It has been said that the only thing a lady can throw straight is a kiss; those who saw last night's performance will henceforth entertain a different opinion. The Horse Scurry was won by Mr. P. F. Fischer's Atlas Moth. The following are the results:—

I. EVENT.—Tent-pegging (Ponies). Each competitor will be allowed two runs and ties will be run off immediately. Points will be given for style and pace.

Mr. P. F. Fischer	1
Lieut. E. Back	2
(Horses.)	
Mr. Rivers Smith	1
Mr. P. F. Fischer	2

II. EVENT.—Egg and Spoon Race.

Mr. Buckley	1
Lieut. Back	2

III. EVENT.—Chatty Race. (Ladies' nomination.)

Lieut. E. Back, nominated by Mrs. Cayley	1
Mr. Lock, nominated by Mrs. Harvey	2
Mr. Couvella, nominated by Miss Mills	3

IV. EVENT.—Bicycle Polo Ball Race. Round a given course. To be run in heats. Sticks and balls will be provided.

Mr. P. F. Fischer	1
Lieut. E. Back	2

V. EVENT.—Horse Scurry. Open to all horses. About 2½ furlongs. Catch weights.

Mr. P. F. Fischer's Atlas Moth, Owner	1
Mr. Stanley Smith's Romanoo, Mr. K. Rivers Smith	2
Mr. C. S. Townsend's Osman, Mr. Corbett	3
Mr. J. A. Dredge's Syntax, Mr. Bulkley	0
Mr. A. Smith, Owner	0
Mr. Stevenson's Tommy, Owner	0

M. EDOUARD FOA has been well-named the French Selous. He is as distinguished in sport and travel as his countryman, Marchand, in the political exploration of Africa, or as his other countryman, M. Decle (now a naturalised Englishman), in the ethnical and tribal description of Africa, from the Cape to the Nile sources. Eighteen months ago he completed a three years' tour from the mouth of the Zambesi to the French Congo. An English translation of his narrative has been written by Mr. Frederic Lees, and may be expected at a very early date. The volume contains a great deal of information which explorers will find useful. It is also a book for the general reader. It is supplied with a map and a large number of illustrations.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE RIOTS AT LONGCHAMPS.

INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR MARCHAND.

THE COURT OF CASSATION.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

THE Auteuil scandals were noticed by M. Fallieres, President of the Senate, in a speech he made on taking the chair. The acts of violence at Auteuil, he said, surprised the country, but could not shake its confidence in the future of the Republic. M. Fallieres thought he expressed the general feeling of the Senate in paying a tribute of respect and sympathy to M. Loubet. The Reactionary side of the Senate is not rich in brains. When the House passed a resolution approving M. Fallieres, M. Lacour-Grandmaison attempted to defend the White Carnation rioters. He was extremely disingenuous, and spoke of the noblemen without profession whom the police ran in as children. "These children imagined that it was not criminal to cry "Vive l'Armee." (Interruptions and cries of "A bas la calotte"). The Senator with the long name begged M. de Fallieres not to protect him, for he venerated the calotte (ecclesiastical skull cap), nor would he mind being called a Jesuit. M. Lacour-Grandmaison then read extracts from the Viviani speech about Panama which was placarded all over France. There was a distinct allusion in it to the elect of 17th February, 1899. He deplored that election, for it delivered justice and the Army into the hands of the Socialists. M. Lacour-Grandmaison was called on from the Chair to withdraw this assertion. He refused to do so, but explained that he did not wish to insult a man (meaning M. Loubet), but only to condemn a policy. A vote of censure was put, and adopted by a large majority.

The Government has ordered the Puteaux Athletic Club to be closed. Baron Christiani and many others who took part in the demonstration at Auteuil are members of this club. The "Journal" states that the Government has resolved to examine the position of those members of the Automobile Club who are not of French nationality. M. Marion, Police Commissary, searched the house of the Comte de Dion at Puteaux yesterday, and seized a large quantity of papers. A search of the house of Baron Christiani did not result in the discovery of any interesting documents, all the Baron's papers having disappeared.

What will happen on Sunday next is the question of the day, and as far as can be judged for the moment, the scene at Auteuil will be thrown into the shade by that at Longchamps. A grand movement is being organised which, we are told, will end in a striking demonstration in favour of the President of the Republic who has resolved to attend the Grand Prix, in spite of the menaces levelled against him. The "Petit Bleu" says that it will be one of the grandest meetings which have taken place since the advent of the Republic. Last night 235 Socialist groups had decided to join in the manifestation. Meetings of numerous other groups have been held to-day, and resolutions have been passed to form part of the movement. In addition to this, the syndical workmen's clubs will go to Longchamps to participate in the homage which will be rendered to the Chief of State. Similar decisions have been adopted by the members of the Bourse du Travail. A delegate of one of the most important syndical associations has also come forward to share in the event. He estimates that more than 100,000 demonstrators will muster at Longchamps. On the other hand, the Royalists and Imperialists are enrolling their forces, and it will be a miracle if the rival parties do not come to blows. It is said that a well-known "grande dame" has purchased 1,200 tickets for distribution among Royalists of a poorer class.

In an interview reported in the "Gaulois" Major Marchand is reported to have said, "To-day the valley of the Nile is lost to us. If I had been permitted to act as I wanted to act, things would have been very different. The British would have been bundled out neck and crop, you can take my word for that. They knew it very well, and that is why they brought matters to a head at once, and made the question one of either peace or war for France." On the editor of the "Gaulois" remarking to Major Marchand that France could not have Germany and Great Britain against her, and that it was necessary to renounce either Alsace-Lorraine or Egypt, the Major replied: "I have my ideas on that point, and will one day state them. The Suez Canal, at the present moment is the key of the world, because it opens the road to India, to Asia, and East Africa. The triangle—Suez, Cairo and Alexandria—is the vital knot of the British domination." Major Marchand then declared that he would later resume his explorations in Africa.

It is stated in the Paris letter of the "Daily Chronicle" that General Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, has issued instructions to officers to avoid all public resorts where demonstrations are likely to take place. He further warns the frequenters of the Cercle Militaire that, whether in uniform or not, they are bound to obey the letter and spirit of the Army regulations, which are in ended to keep officers outwardly calm amid agitations like the present. This circular, which was peremptorily suggested by the Minister of War, comes in the nick of time. A factious spirit is showing itself in view of the Rennes court-martial. General Hardtschmidt, who is in command of the Angers garrison, in a circular condemning the reading of Dreyfusard newspapers, covertly refers to President Loubet after the manner of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. He says: "The soldiers know that there is not a word of truth in the assertions of these papers. If their officers have been scoundrels they would have been found mixed up with Panama and other rascalities of the last ten years."

It is thought probable that the charge of swindling M. Christian Esterhazy is in itself sufficient to authorise the extradition of the ex-Commandant. At the Quai d'Orsay a communication has been received from the French Embassy in London explaining that any demand must be strictly limited to the above accusation, and be accompanied by a moral pledge from Government to Government that no other procedure would follow. Several precedents exist. Judgment was given on Thursday in default by the Divorce Court against Major Esterhazy. His wife, who drops his name, has been given the exclusive guardianship of the children.

What strikes one first on entering the Court of Cassation—where the Dreyfus Revision trial was concluded last week—is Henner's admirable Christ upon the Cross, which hangs in the centre of the farthest wall behind the Presidential bench. Every Court in France has its picture of the Crucifixion, but few are master-piece; only one is by Henner. It strikes at once because it is incomparably the finest work of art in a collection of artistic things—a poem of pity and suffering infinitely tragic and profound, in Henner's well-known manner, the flesh tints waste in a sweat of tears, blazing out from a background murky, fuliginous, and black, sorrowful as the sorrows of the world. And, perhaps, the immediate attraction of this picture has additional force on a day when, before a supreme Court of Appeal, a case is being tried which, to a large majority of minds at any rate, is almost the cause of humanity

What strikes you next is the decorative gilding—gold everywhere, a surging sea of gold, the ceiling especially heavy with it, tons of gold clustering above your head in portentous masses, hanging in golden stalactites twisted into fantastic arabesques, waves of gold casting up golden cherubs, or cupids, or merely nude youths (for the allegory is not very clear) on to undulating golden reefs And all this gilding supplies a framework to the symbolic nudities of Baudry's ceiling, of which only one panel seems to me to have dramatic or great decorative value—a muscular young man beading over a well holding in his hand a blood-tipped sword. Faith, justice, all the great abstractions are here; but the symbolic group which addresses its aptest message to the present proceedings, "E Lumine Justitia," is composed of an unsatisfactory young woman preceded by an obese boy bearing a torch. One has the feeling that this halo of gold in which the Court of Cassation presents itself architecturally to the verdict of mankind is not in the very best of taste, smacks somewhat of Tarascon or Marseilles, of the over-exuberant Meridional spirit, of that love of tinsel and superficial external splendour for which France has so often suffered. And we are reminded that this Palace of Justice is above all a Palace of Rhetoric, that the French are a nation of orators, and that their chief satisfaction has ever lain in speech. Perhaps these layers and layers of gold are just the golden phrases, the gilded utterances of golden southern mouths during generations of Cassation eloquence which in their would be flight to the skies have stuck to the ceiling. If hell is paved with good intentions, there is no reason why the phraseology of a justice court should not suffice to gild its roof. Still, I will admit that the Court of Cassation is one of the noblest rooms in France, and with its rich mahogany furniture and admirable cleanliness in each detail and corner sets an example to all the lesser courts. And in spite of its splendour and solemnity the patriotic note—ever so touching and human in France—is not entirely lacking. On either side of Henner's Christ are trophies, stacks rather, of tricolour flags and to-day a patriotic emotion was further communicated by the scene outside—the vast, white, admirably-proportioned Salle des Pas Perdus, dotted with a detachment of the Republican guard in red and gold, with their brass-bound drum and shining bugle ready to sound an alarm if need be; the blue and silver of the "officiers de paix;" the long and short of the hundred odd witnesses in the Deroulede case, Millevoye, with an immeasurable silk hat on the top of six feet of hysterical lankiness, hissing international hazel into the ear of Francois Coppee, stunted, superb, and stout.

The doors leading from the robing room open, and the black-coated, kneebreeched usher with a silver chain announces: "Messieurs—la cour!" First come the Presidents of each Chamber in waite ermine tippets; then, in a straggling, tottering line, the "conseillers," or puisne judges, in red robes and the familiar three-decked "toque" of black velvet, divided by a band of gold braid, and with a broad, flat top. Their walk is slanting and uncertain, but when seated at the long mahogany benches which flank at right angles the presidential chairs, they look healthy and good-tempered enough, though mostly iron-grey or white of poll and whiskers. There is a dignity and a decorum about the proceedings which, together with the slight inattentiveness noticeable on all sides, is suggestive of a church service. And through the windows which overlook the grey walls of the palace and the quays is the spectacle of the uninterrupted humdrum of Paris life, with its Cheret-like combinations of yellow and red, and blue, its quickly-moving, harmoniously-grouped crowds, its teeming traffic and laborious 'buses and green trees, and sparkling river. Over the door of the judges' entrance within the court hangs a vast and splendid clock with a silver and enamelled blue face and great golden hands, every jerk of which represents a step forward in the last tableau but one of this great nineteenth century drama. Its voice is thin and Gothic; recalling old creeds and dead Cathedrals, a whisp red memory of Notre Dame on the Ile de Saint Louis hard by.

After barely a week of hot weather Parisians have received an intimation that they are put on rations as regards water. The supply is to be cut off from nine in the evening till five in the morning, until such time as problematical rains have replenished the reservoirs which the authorities are paid to fill, and which are always empty on the least emergency. Moreover, the experienced Parisian knows there is worse to follow. In due course, and after a brief interval, this first official intimation will be followed by another announcing that the supply of spring water has become wholly inadequate, and has got to be eked out by letting into the conduits the solution of sewage that does duty for water in the Seine. Not only is the state of things bad while it lasts, but the conduits are fouled for all time by the abominable fluid they are thus made to convey periodically, with the result that Parisian water is, year in, year out, a drink that can only be ventured on with the gravest apprehensions.

The bad water of Paris is a public scandal. Immense sums have been voted to ensure us a good and ample supply, and yet the supply remains insufficient and execrable. The most recent source to be tapped for the benefit of the capital has proved to be contaminated by local sewage, so that there is little prospect of the situation ever improving, as the authorities leave no blunder uncommitted—blunder, indeed, being a far milder word than the occasion demands. In reality, all the authorities do is to read us a lecture every year on the way in which we waste water directly the hot weather commences. The fact is that as the Parisian pays exceedingly heavy water-rates, he supposes he has a right to his money's worth at the season of the year when he most needs it. As soon as the heat makes itself felt, reckless concierges start watering their courtyards with a view of laying the dust and cooling the atmosphere; shopkeepers do the same, and water the pavement before their establishments; and private individuals commit the extravagance of cooling the wine they are to drink for dinner by standing it under the tap. Such proceedings are accounted crimes by the authorities and made the excuse for an immediate docking of the supply. Next year, when the population will be vastly increased during the Exhibition by the influx of strangers, a water famine would not cause the least surprise. But visitors will perhaps be requested to bring their water with them.

A violent explosion, which shook the whole of the surrounding district, occurred on Thursday morning, at a shop at Batignolles belonging to a grocer, named Be, and in a few moments the whole building, consisting of five stories, was ablaze. Shortly before the explosion Mlle. Be went down into the cellar with some matches. Two passers-by were killed, and several other persons were injured. The shop had just been opened, and a child who had come in for some milk was blown to the ceiling and fell back on to the shattered floor. He was, however, rescued alive, and may recover. The remains of Mlle. Be have not yet been recovered. The upper part of the house was let out to a number of families, but with the exception of Mlle. Be all the occupants are believed to have escaped.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	2	0	2
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	2	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	13	6	78
Total plague deaths to date	48,759	40,707	
Same date last year	11	10	74

A TIGER STORY.

A CORRESPONDENT vouches for the following as absolutely true:—

On the 20th of last May, Captain H. C. Vaughan-Harrison, R. A., was out after game in a jungle near Newra, in the Khandwa district, when he accidentally came across a tiger asleep in a nullah. He fired at the animal, and although the bullet was beautifully placed behind the shoulder, he did not succeed in disabling the tiger, as the bullet was a hollow one and broke up without penetrating sufficiently to do much harm. The tiger limped off into the jungle, but, as it was rather late, Captain Harrison did not follow him, but returned to camp, where he met Lieutenant A. R. Bayly, R. A., who was sharing his encampment, to whom he told his story. Next day both officers went after Stripes and found him in a patch of grass, which they fired but without dislodging him, as he took refuge in a small portion that did not burn. They sent a beater up a tree to look for him, and the noise this man made in climbing the tree alarmed the tiger, who charged out and went straight for Lieutenant A. R. Bayly who was less than fifteen yards off. Mr. Bayly fired one barrel which hit; but did not stop him and on pulling the other trigger he got a miss-fire! The tiger sprang at him, and Mr. Bayly sprang to one side thrusting out his gun, which the tiger seized in his jaws, and made his teeth meet in the barrel. Luckily he was unable to withdraw his teeth, so Mr. Bayly hung on to the gun till Captain Harrison came up and shot the tiger. In falling he dragged the gun out of Mr. Bayly's hands, and the stock in striking the ground, broke off the two teeth which were embedded in the barrel. He was 8 feet 10 inches long.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place yesterday at the Society's room, at which Mr. Ameeradin Tyebjee presided.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. P. Hide (Kurrachee), Mr. J. M. Dick (Bombay), Major C. R. Bartlett, R.A.M.C., F.Z.S. (Jubbulpore), Mr. W. J. Gilbert Cooper, I.F.S. (Moulmein), Major A. J. Abdy, R. A. (Deesa), Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thakursey (Bombay), Mr. C. W. Wood, P. W. D. (Coimbatore), Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, I.C.S., C.S.I. (Bankipur), Mr. W. E. Rees (Dinapore), Mr. H. F. L. Pink (Dehra Dun), Mr. A. C. Polwhele (Naini Tal), Lieutenant H. A. Carleton (Burmah), Lieutenant C. G. Hutchinson (Burmah), Mr. John Vernon Cooke (Shikarpur), Mr. R. S. Pearson, I. F. S. (Khandeish Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart. (London), Mr. L. W. Reynolds, I.C.S. (Allahabad), Mr. A. E. English, I.C.S. (Upper Burmah), Mr. J. Mc F. Petters (Upper Burmah), Dr. William Mitchell (London), Lieutenant G. M. Lennox (Deesa), Lieutenant B. A. Rice (Poona), Captain E. W. Wall (Jhelum), Mr. S. Carr, I. F. S. (Dehra Dun), Lieutenant R. Meinertzhagen (Nusseerabad), Captain T. E. Marshall, R. A. (Quetta), Mr. D. A. Thomson, I. F. S. (Alibag), Mr. S. F. L. Cappel, I.F.S., (Burmah), Mess President, 1st South Wales Borderers (Chakrata), Captain P. H. Rogers (Bombay), Dr. C. H. Caley (Bombay), Rev. K.St. A. Rogers (Mombasa), Captain C. Hudson, I.M.S. (Nasik), Mr. Percy Wormald (London), Lieutenant W. H. Obaldeott, R. E. (Sukkur), Mr. Henry Gray (Bombay), Mr. E.W. Beveridge, C.E. (Sirud), Mr. W.G. Peiniger (Chiengmai), Mr. C. W. Hope (London), Mrs. Herbert Cassella (Calcutta), and Mr. L. O. Bowles, C E. (Shillong).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions, since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus plumbicolor.	Col. H. J. W. Barrow, R.A.M.C.
1 Snake	Callophis trimaculatus.	Do.
1 Foetal pig	.....	Major C. Bartlett, R.A.M.C.
1 Dhaman (alive)	Zamenis mucosus	Mr. W. Pegge.
2 Hedgehogs (alive)	Erinaceus pictus	Mr. F. G. Hutchinson.
2 Skulls of Grant's Gazelle.	Gazella granti	Mr. T. J. Spooner.
1 Skull of Hartebeeste.	Bubalis cokei	Do.
2 feet of Rhinoceros.	Rhinoceros bicornis	Do.
1 Leaf Mantis	Phyllium scythe	Dr. Pearse.
1 Large Rocket-tailed Drongo (alive)	Dissemurus paradiseus.	Miss A. M. Hewett.
1 Common Grey Hornbill.	Lophoceros birostris.	Mr. W. Plunkett.
1 Spotted Owlet	Athene brama	Mr. W. D. Cumming.
1 Snake	Simotes arnensis	Mr. W. P. Clery.
A number of Bugs	.....	Mr. T. B. Fry, I.F.S.
1 Chameleon (alive)	Chameleon calcaratus.	Mrs. Barrett.
5 Jackals (alive)	Canis aureus	Do.
Eggs of Saort-toed Eagle	Circaetus gallicus	Lieut. W. A. Payne.
1 Barn Owl	Strix flammeus	Mr. W. G. Wilson.
1 Snake	Zamenis mucosus	Mr. F. G. Hutchinson.
1 Snake	Vipera russellii	Do.
1 Snake	Silybura phipsonii	Do.
1 Snake	Oligodon subgriseus.	Do.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus piscator	Do.
A number of Scorpions, Centipedes, beetles, &c.	.....	Do.
1 Porcupine (alive)	Hystrix leucura	Do.
1 Snake	Naga tripudians (var)	Major R. H. Rattray
2 Lizards	Calotes versicolor (var).	Do.
1 Himalayan Pigmy Shrew.	Crocidura hodgsoni.	Do.
Skull of the Slender Loris.	Loris gracilis	Lieut. H. P. Alnslie.
12 Crocodiles' Eggs	Crocodilus palustris	Capt. J. C. Milne.
4 Flying Lizards	Draco dussumieri	Mr. H. Forteath.
2 Snakes	Psammophis leithii	Capt. C. G. Nurse.
2 Snakes	Zamenis mucosus	Do.
3 Geckos	Hemidactylus	Do.
1 Snake	Typhlops sp	Do.
1 Black-eared Bazn	Baza lophotes	Mr. Chas. Gray.
1 Snake	Silybura scalata	Do.
1 Snake	Simotes brevis	Do.
1 Snake	Trimeresurus anamallensis.	Do.
1 Snake	Coluber helena	Do.
1 Snake	Xylophis perrotetii	Do.
1 Snake	Cacophis nigrescens.	Do.
1 Snake	Plectrurus davisonii.	Do.
1 Snake	Plectrurus perrotetii	Do.
1 Batrachian	Ixalus glutinosus.	Do.
Marine Specimens from Bay of Bengal.	.....	Capt. A. R. Anderson, I.M.S.
1 Snake	Gongylophis conicus	Maj. F. Jenckes, R.A.M.C.
Fœtal Specimen of Crocodile.	Crocodilus palustris.	Capt. C. J. Milne, I.M.S.
1 Lizard (alive)	Eublepharis macularius.	Mr. C. Glove Wright.
1 Snake with abnormal plates.	Tropidonotus stolatus	Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S.
A collection of Eggs, on deposit.	.....	Capt. N. F. Wilson, R.I.M.
1 Starred Tortoise (alive.)	Testudo elegans	Mr. F. G. Hutchinson.
1 Yellow-breasted Ground Thrush	Pitta brachura	Mr. Noel Paton.
2 Bats	Vesperugo pachyotis	Mr. T. B. Fry, I.F.S. Vet. Major Mills.
Photograph of a Monstrosity.	.....	
1 Chameleon	Ægithina tiphia	Lieut. W. A. Payne.
A number of spiders.	Mygale sp	Mr. Hugh Murray, I.F.S.
1 Bat, with young (alive)	Nyctejus kuhli	Mr. J. Brand.
1 Hill mynah (alive)	Eulabes religiosa	Mr. F. O. Gadsden.
1 Tree Viper (alive)	Trimeresurus gramineus.	Mr. P. Girhardi.
1 Bear (alive.)	Melursus ursinus	Col. W. B. Ferris.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Major Hyde-Cates, Colonel Macpherson, Mr. W. J. Little, Mrs. C. Merrony, Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, Mr. T. H. Storey, Mr. W. Tudball Mr. H. E. John, Mr. Isaac Benjamin, Mr. R. Cox, Mr. F. D. Topham, Captain Phillips R.N., Mr. C.M. Cursetjee, Dr. C. H. Cayley, Mr. James Marten, Mr. C. H. Donald, Mr. J. Elliott, Major St. J. Richardson, Mr. J. W. Hind, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, Mr. G. Watts. Mr. C. F. Stevens, Dr. Pearse, Mr. W. Gonsalves, Mr. H. M. Alexander, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, Miss Underwood and Mr. Rivers Currie.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Deep Sea Madrepores, collected by the R.I.M.S. Investigator (from the Trustees, Indian Museum); Notes on the Therapeutics of Indigenous Vegetables and Drugs, by Dr. B. Dhargalper (from the Author); Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXVIII, Part I. (from Government); *Nature*, No. 1529-37, from Mr. W.F. Sinclair; Bulletin de la Societe Zoologique de France. Vol. XXIII. (in exchange); Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon, Part IV, and Plates (Trimen), from the Government of Ceylon; Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for 1898 (in exchange); The Hymenoptera of the Khasia Hills, by P.Cameron (from the Author); Illustrations de la Flore du Congo (from the Belgian Government); Deep Sea Ophiuroidea (Kochler) (Indian Museum); Indian Museum Notes. Vol. IV., No. 3 (in exchange); The Coccidæ of Ceylon, Part II. (Ernest Green), (from the Author); The North American Fauna, No. 14 (in exchange); The Game Birds of India, Part II. (E. W. Oates); (from the Author); and Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom (from Mr. W. F. Sinclair).

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—1. Fishing in Indian Waters, Part III., by Fred. O. Gadsden, R. I. M. 2. A New Sea Snake, by G. A. Boulenger, F. R. S. 3. Miscellaneous Notes:—(*a*) Food of the Indian Grey Shrike, by Capt. C. G. Nurse. (*b*) Notes on Indian Ducks, by E. H. Young. (*c*) The Courting Dance of the Monal Pheasant, by Major G. S. Rodon. (*d*) Game in the Waltair District by Stephen Cox, I. F. S. (*e*) Birds Tapping at Window Panes by Mrs. Bourdillon. (*f*) Hiberna tion of Black and Brown Bears, by C. H. Donald. (*g*). Note on the Himalayan Viper, by F. Gleadow, I. F. S.; (*h*). A Bird Killed by a Mantis, by Major C.A.R. Browne, R.E. (*i*) The Palm-Swift, Capt. F. Wall, I. M. S. (*j*). The Red-tailed Chat, Major R. H. Rattray, (*k*). Note on "Eumeues conica and Megachila disjuncta" and their parasites, by Col. C. T. Bingham, I. F. S. (*l*). Jungle Notes, by Capt. R. G. Burton. (*m*). Food of the Hamadryad and Krait, by A. M. Primrose. (*n*). Nesting of the Black Eagle, by W. Mahon Daly.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

WE have been requested to remind intending competitors in this year's cricket competition for the Harris' Challenge Shield that to-morrow (Friday) is the last day for sending in entries. The following schools have already entered:—(1) New High School; (2) St. Mary's College; (3) J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage; (4) Fort High School; (5) Sir J. J. P. B. Institution; (6) Esplanade High School; (7) Proprietary High School; (8)

a box on the town side during the time they were at Chopanky. When the collision took place, the driver shouted out; and witness applied the brake. He applied the brake before the collision took place. The engine was going tender foremost. The tender was loaded with coals as usual.

Cross-examined: I am a turner, not a fireman. I did not know where the signals were, but I did not tell Dolben of that circumstance. The train to which the engine was to be attached, was going to Surat. As the tender was foremost, I was not able to see the signal. I was not in a position to see. I could not have seen it. These light engines always go tender first, whether they are loaded with coal or not. That was the first day I acted as fireman, the regular fireman being ill. Dolben was excited after the collision—a little. I examined the engine after the accident; it had not been reversed.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

A POINT OF JURISDICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of one Nageshwar Sitaram Fansalkar, against whom a notice had been issued, to show cause why the case filed by him against Dhondu Matuji and Babaji Raghoji should not be transferred for hearing from Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to Mr. Dastur, acting Third Magistrate, on the ground that the offences with which they were charged were alleged to have been committed in the A Division, and were, therefore, triable in the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Jehangir B. Boman Behram, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the applicants, Dhondu and Babaji.

Mr. Sealy said that this was rather an important case, and it should be tried by a senior Magistrate, as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had tried a similar case, would not take this one. Another argument which he would advance in favour of the case being heard by Mr. Hamilton was that he was out of India at the time the Jolliffe-Roshan case was tried. He submitted that the rule for trying A Division cases in the Esplanade Police Court applied to ordinary cases only.

Mr. Boman Behram submitted that no case had been made out for departing from the usual rule. The fact of Mr. Dastur being in India during the trial of the Jolliffe-Roshan case should not prevent him from hearing the present case.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the notice, said that the complaint in this case was alleged to have arisen out of proceedings which took place in the High Court, and there was no question whatever that those proceedings took place in the A Division. Rule I. of the rules to regulate the conduct of business in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts provided that cases and complaints arising in the A Division and certain other places should ordinarily be heard at the Court-house in Fort. This case should, therefore, in ordinary circumstances, be heard in this Court-house. If there be extraordinary circumstances which rendered such ordinary course undesirable it was the duty of the party desiring the departure from the ordinary course to make a proper application for such departure. No such application was made in this case. The complainant, of his own motion, avoided both the Courts (Mr. Slater's and Mr. Dastur's), situated in this court-house, and laid the information at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Hamilton. The grounds of convenience were certainly in favour of the rule being properly observed. As this case had arisen in the A Division, and as no reason was shown for a departure from the ordinary rule, under section 528 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, its transference from Mr. Hamilton's Court to that of Mr. Dastur was ordered.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. Katrak presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, Muljibhai B. Barbhaya, C. N. Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Professor O. V. Muller, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Aun Ali, K. N. Kabraji, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE STATIONS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, dated the 11th June, 1899, stating that in view of the special service rendered to the Municipality, the Board of Directors were not prepared to renew the Company's agreement with the Municipality, for the maintenance of the Municipal Telephone stations, for a period of one year only on the same terms as before. They trusted that the Municipality would be pleased to reconsider their decision and grant the Company a renewal of the agreement for the usual period of three years. Should they not see their way to comply with this request, the Directors regretted thay they would be compeled to increase the rate of subscription for the Municipal connections from Rs. 175 to Rs. 200 per annum, and to ask for some modification of the terms of the present agreement.

On the motion of Mr. Hartley Kennedy it was resolved to renew the agreement for the period of three years,

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

INOCULATION OF CATTLE AGAINST RINDERPEST.

The following Government Resolution is published in the *N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette* on the report by the Imperial Bacteriologist on the results of the inoculation against the disease in the affected villages in the Bareilly district:—

In the Resolution of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 8-94-8, dated the 5th of May, 1898, on the subject of the demonstrations made by Dr. Koch at Mukteesar of his methods of immunizing cattle against rinderpest, the Government of India asked for the hearty co-operation of Local Governments and Administrations in the carrying out of experiments in different parts of the country, more especially in the districts in the plains. The opportunity has recently occurred of making such experiments in Bareilly; and as the results, though the experiments were on a small scale, were satisfactory, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it advisable that the procedure adopted should be made generally known. On receipt of information regarding outbreaks of rinderpest in the Bareilly district, Captain Rogers I. M.S., the Imperial Bacteriologist, in March last, addressed the Collector of the district, stating that he would shortly have a supply of serum for use in inoculation, and asking for assistance in carrying out the process. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand submitted the correspondence to Government for definite orders as to the nature and extent or the assistance to be given, pointing out that any mistake at the beginning might have serious effects. The Commissioner was informed by the Government that the Bacteriologist should receive all possible assistance in the prosecution of his work in Bareilly, the results of which might be of the greatest benefit to the country; but that care should be taken that no pressure was brought to bear on the villagers, and that no experiments were made without their full consent. To secure these ends the following procedure was prescribed. On hearing of an outbreak in a village convenient-ly situated for the Bacteriologist's action, a sensible and trustworthy Deputy Collector or Tahsildar was to be deputed to proceed at once to the spot, assemble the landlords and chief raiyats, explain to them the object of inoculation, and strive to get their consent to its being tried. On their consenting, but not otherwise, the Bacteriologist was to be allowed to inoculate the cattle.

This procedure was adopted with successful results, and without any friction of any kind, but, as the outbreak was on the decline, the Bacteriologist was unable to make experiments on a large scale. In one village in which nearly a third of the cattle had died, 24 animals were treated; a fortnight later none of them had been attacked, while out of 39 healthy animals which had not been inoculated, seven had contracted the disease, and of these three died. In another village five were successfully inoculated; but the disease was at the time on the decline, and their subsequently immunity from it may possibly be due to this cause. The experience gained in Bareily is important as indicating that with judicious explanation the villagers can be induced to consent to the experiments: and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that District Officers will in a similar way arrange to give assistance to the Bacteriologist when similar outbreaks occur. In this way inoculation against rinderpest may become in time so popular that the ordinary district veterinary staff may be able to practise it, to the great benefit of the people and the country.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CLAIM AGAINST DURANT AND MEHTA.

At the Small Causes Court Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, 5th Judge, commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Mrs. Ellen Atkins against Clive Durant and Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, to recover from the latter, the sum of Rs. 231, being the balance due for board and lodging supplied by her to the first defendant, Durant, from the 22nd September to the 18th December, 1898, and for which the second defendant Cooverji Mehta, had stood security. Mr. A. F. Unvalla, of Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Billimoria and A. S. Davar represented the second defendant. The first defendant appeared in person.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Durant asked the court to ascertain whether Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit was going to attend the court, because it was with good deal of trouble that they succeeded in serving him with a summons on the previous afternoon, and it was very desirable that that gentleman should attend the court.

It was stated by a gentleman in court that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit would attend the court at the proper time.

Durant: The proper time for him to attend is 11 o'clock, as specified in the summons.

His Honour: Whether Mr. Jeejeebhoy comes at 11 o'clock or afterwards, does not harm Durant in any way. He will come and give his evidence, and that is all that Durant requires. Now what is your defence.

Durant said there was another witness—

Mr. Unvalla: We have nothing to do with witnesses now. All we want now is the defence.

Durant: Before I plead to the allegations in the summons, I ask your Honour to direct the plaintiff to furnish me with the particulars of their demand. No particulars have been supplied us with the summons.

Mr. Unvalla said that the particulars of the claim were stated in the summons, and if the defendants desired to have particulars, he would be glad to give them. Mr. Unvalla then proceeded to give detail particulars of the claim, which included two items, one for Rs. 12 which was alleged to have been borrowed by Durant and another for Rs. 15 for damaging a mattress by Durant's son.

Mr. Durant here commenced to criticise the particulars of the claims, but he was stopped by the court and ordered to proceed with the defence.

Mr. Unvalla said that the second defendant was liable only for the board and lodging.

Durant in answer to Mr. Billimoria said that he would not admit that any payments were made on his behalf by the second defendant.

The Judge: Now proceed with your defence Durant.

Durant: I do not admit any of the allegations in the summons. Further, assuming, without admitting that the plaintiff had any claim against him, it was satisfied before the action was filed.

His Honour: How the claim was satisfied!

Durant: By payments. But in the first place in interest of justice the plaintiff should go in the witness box and prove her case.

Mr. Unvalla: Before the plaintiff goes in the witness box, Durant had to produce his defence.

Durant: I do not know whether the case is to be decided by clamour and bluster or by arguments.

The Judge: How the claim was satisfied.

Durant: In kinds, by work done for Mrs. Atkins. I did literary work for the plaintiff.

The Judge: If you have any claim against the plaintiff for any literary work done by you for her, you can file a separate suit against her.

Durant: But the work was accepted as a set off against the present claim.

Mr. Billimoria, on behalf of the second defendant said that from the particulars stated in the summons, it was evident that the action against his client was not maintenable. They had sued the second defendant as a security. Assuming that he did stand security, it was absurd to suppose that he also guaranteed the damaging of the mattress and other items in the summons. Mr. Billimoria asked to be informed as to how the case was to be proceeded with.

Mr. Unvalla said that in order to avoid the difficulty he would give up the items of Rs 15 and Rs. 12.

Durant objected to the withdrawal of the items on the ground that he was going to show on those items that the whole claim was false and fraudulent. The items had been forged.

His Honour overruled the objection and allowed Mr. Unvalla to withdraw those items from the summons to enable him to proceed against the two defendants together.

Durant said he hoped the court would not shut him from cross-examining the witnesses on those important items. He asked the court to note his objection.

The court took note of the objection.

Mr. Billimoria for the second defendant denied the guarantee and denied having made any payments on account of the first defendant.

Mr. Unvalla in opening the case for the plaintiff observed that the defence of set off raised by Durant could not be legally recognised, unless it was proved that it was part of the original contract. That being so the only defence put forward, was that Mrs. Atkins should prove her case. There had been so much show and bluster made about the case, which was a very simple one and could be disposed of in ten minutes, but for the fact that Clive Durant was in it. An attempt would be made to protract the case for some days, as Durant had not to pay a pie, but it would be a hardship on the plaintiff who had to pay the solicitors fees. Even if a decree was passed against the defendant, the speaker did not think, his client would be able to realise the sum.

Durant: If they do not expect to realise anything from him, me, why they have sued me. However, I object to the defamatory statement, without any proof.

Mr. Unvalla: There was an unquestionable fact that board and lodging were supplied to the first defendant at the time when they were working hand in hand in the extortion case, which was then in the Sessions Court. Mr. Durant was driven out of the Fitzerald Hotel, he went to the plaintiffs' establishment. The plaintiff refused to take him in the establishment, unless he produced some security. This was furnished by the second defendant, Mehta, and he was allowed to put up in the house.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins examined by Mr. Unvalla said that on the 21st September, 1898, Durant came to her establishment with his child. He brought all his luggage at the same time. He asked me to board and lodge him and his child. My boarding house is in Meadow Street. I told him I could not take him unless he furnished guarantee for the payment. He went away with the luggage and on the following day he returned with the second defendant, Cooverji Mehta. The latter said "you need not fear Mrs. Atkins, I will see that all his money were paid to you." Mr. Cooverji asked me to take Rs. 2 for Durant and Re. 1 for the child per day. I agreed to that and Durant brought his luggage. He then began to stay there. I did not know then either Durant or Cooverji Mehta.

Did you know any of them by reputation.—No. During the time they remained in my boarding house Mehta, second defendant, made various payments from time to time on behalf of Durant. I had entered those payments in my account book. On the very first day—21st September—Mehta paid me Rs. 10 in advance. The second payment of Rs. 15 was made on the 29th September, by the second defendant, Mehta. The third payment of Rs. 15 made by Mr. Mehta was on the 7th October. Then there is an entry of Rs. 10 paid by Mr. Mehta on the 18th October. There was a further sum of Rs. 10 paid by Mr. Mehta on the 27th October. I always gave receipts for payments of those sums.

Mr. Unvalla: I ask the defendant Mehta, to produce those receipts.

Mr. Billimoria: No such receipts had been passed to us by the plaintiff.

Mr. Unvalla: Was Mehta in the habit of visiting Durant very often then.

Witness: He used to lock himself with Durant until 12 midnight every day.

Mr. Unvalla: Did Durant leave the place willingly?

Witness: I had great difficulty in getting Durant leave my house.

Witness continued: She sent a notice to Mehta on the 20th December. She wrote a letter to him also on the 8th December. The witness could not recollect whether in that letter she asked Mehta to pay more money or to remove Durant from her place.

Mr. Unvalla: In the letter received from the second defendant, Mehta, it was implied that you had an interview with Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit—is there any truth in that statement?

Mrs. Atkins: I have not seen Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit in my life.

Mr. Unvalla: Have you ever had any communication with Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit with regard to your claim against Mr. Durant?

Mrs. Atkins: None whatever, neither verbal nor written.

Mr. Unvalla: In your conversation with Mehta, did you ever say that you had sought protection of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Petit, with regard to your claim?

Witness: No.

Witness continued: She had never obtained any literary assistance from Durant.

Cross-examined by Durant, witness swore that she never employed Durant in connection with any case in the court.

The case was adjourned to the 17th July.

Innumerable are the stories regarding the absent-mindedness of a certain distinguished Dublin don, but the following is one of the best: His family had to watch his movements carefully, to counteract his habitual forgetfulness, and on entering his dressing-room one morning, shortly after her husband had left the house, the reverend gentleman's wife was horrified to find his neither garments hanging on the back of a chair. "Jane," she cried to the domestic, "run after your master. He is only half dressed!" It must have been a great relief when, after a breathless race, the maid brought back the report that he was completely garbed, but had put on his Sunday garments for some College function, which he had forgotten to mention.

THE MURDER AT PYDHOWNIE.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Zora, a Mahomedan girl, aged seventeen years, was alleged to have been murdered, on Tuesday night, by her paramour, Dinmahomed Gyas, a Mahomedan weaver. Inspector Flanagan attended the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused, Dinmahomed, was brought before the Court in police custody.

Abdul Kareem Nurmahomed, a ship's labourer, examined by the Coroner, said that he knew the deceased, who resided with him and his kept-mistress in a room at Musjid Siding Road. The accused Dinmahomed had brought the girl Zora to witness room about five weeks ago, and since then they had been all living there. About a week after the deceased Zora, who was a Hindu, had been brought to witness' room, she was taken to the Jumma Musjid, and there she was converted to Mahomedanism. The accused Dinmahomed then brought a letter from the Kazee, confirming the conversion of the girl Zora. About a week after the conversion of Zora, witness asked accused Dinmahomed for his share of the rent, when the latter said he would pay when he received this wages. The same evening witness met deceased Zora at Pydhownie, when the latter informed him that Dinmahomed had assaulted her and turned her out of the room and had taken his bag and left the room. About six days ago Dinmahomed returned to the room and told witness that his (Dinmahomed's) father had put him in jail for theft. Dinmahomed remained in the room, but used to go out during the day and return at night. On Tuesday morning, witness went out to attend his work, having his kept-mistress and Zora in the room. He worked all day and night in the dock. When he returned the next morning he found his room locked and a policeman standing outside. The police took witness to the morgue, where he saw the body of the deceased. He was also told that his kept mistress was lying ill in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. There had been no quarrel between Dinmahomed and the witness about the deceased Zora. They were on good terms with each other. There was no altercation between witness and accused Dinmahomed about the rent.

When he came to your place about six days ago, did he say anything?—He did not tell me anything, but he asked deceased, Zora, whether she was going to live with him or not. Zora replied that she was not going to have anything to do with him, as he had already deserted her. Dinmahomed then said "All right, I will see about it."

Was there any altercation then between you and the accused?—No. Since that time Dinmahomed never spoke to deceased.

Where was Zora sleeping night before last?—I, my mistress, and Zora were sleeping in one room.

Did the accused Dinmahomed ever charge you with having acted improperly with Zora?—No.

Coroner: Do you swear that you never misbehaved yourself with Zora?

Witness: No, I looked upon her as my sister. Zora never left my room since she was brought to my room by Dinmahomed. Zora never told me to keep her in my room.

Coroner: Had you ever been in jail?

Witness: Yes, for six days. But that was about two years ago. I was fined Rs. 6 for assaulting another man, but as I could not pay the fine, I was sent to jail.

Dr Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, deposed that he viewed the body of the deceased woman Zora, with the Coroner's Jury, at the morgue, yesterday morning, and immediately after made an autopsy of the body. There was an incised wound, about five inches long, extending from below the angle of the jaw on the left side across the front of the neck to below the angle of the jaw on the right side, dividing the skin, muscles and large blood vessels on the right side of the neck. The trachea was also divided. There was an incised wound about three inches long and one inch deep at the back of the middle of the neck, dividing the skin and muscles. There was an incised wound abut three inches long and one inch deep under the left ear, dividing the skin and muscles. There was an incised wound about two inches long and half-an-inch deep below the right ear, dividing the skin and muscles. There was a superficial wound (incised) about an inch long, dividing the skin only. There was an incised wound about one inch and a-half long and half-an-inch deep, dividing the skin and muscles on the front of the right forearm, about three inches above the wrist. There was an incised wound on the inner side of the right ring finger, nearly severing the finger at the upper joint. All the internal organs were healthy. The stomach was empty. From the "post-mortem" appearances, Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to haemorrhage consequent on the wounds which witness had described. The knife now produced could have inflicted the wounds.

The accused was at this stage asked by the Coroner whether he wished to make any statement. The accused replied in the affirmative, and made a long confession, in course of which he said that he committed the deed because on Monday night he saw Zora and the last witness, Abdul Kareem misbehaving on a loft in the room. He would have killed Zora there and then, but he could not find a knife.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Grennan charged Dinmahomed Gyas, a mill-hand, with committing the murder of a woman, named Zora, and attempting to murder another woman, named Jaina.

The accused having expressed his intention of making a statement, the court-room was cleared of the police, and the Magistrate proceeded to record his statement.

The accused said that he was a weaver. He loved Zora and for her sake he had once robbed his father of Rs. 100. Zora was a convert to Islamism, and was also known by the Hindu name of Baya. He knew Taini, a Mahomedan, who had kept a woman, named Jaina. Taini and the accused had come to an arrangement that they should refrain from being on improper terms with one another's mistresses. About a week ago he received information from a stranger that Taini was on terms of intimacy with Zora. In consequence of this information the accused, on Monday evening, concealed himself in a hiding place to watch their movements, and saw their misbehaviour. Exasperated by this conduct on the part of Taini, he went to get a knife, but was unable to find one. On the following morning, he went to Taini and charged him with breaking faith with him and warned him. He then went to the privy in the chawl, in which his father lived, and taking up a knife, concealed it near his waist, and went out in search of Taini. On going to Taini's room he found it locked. He continued his search after Taini at the Market, Memon Mohla, Musjid Bunder, Kolsa Mohla and other places. At about 7 p.m., he came to Pydhownie, and saw Jaina and Zora near a baker's shop, talking to a bideewalla. Zora made a gesture to the bideewalla to give her bidee. He (the accused) went up to her and asked her to accompany him to their room and foment his aching chest. Zora said she would go with Jaina. The accused then told Jaina to prevail upon Zora to go with him, and on Zora declining to do so an altercation took place. During the altercation Zora abused him. He then waited for the arrival of Taini, but in vain. Subsequently he took out his knife and stabbed Zora on the throat. She fell down, when he turned to Jaina and stabbed her also. She also fell on the road. From her appearance he thought that she must have expired. About four paces off from the spot lay Zora. He went to her and said: "Usko achhi tareh se halal kya" (slaughtered her in the proper manner). When he went up to her, she was on her knees. He kicked her and she fell down. He then stabbed her a second time. On returning to Jaina, he saw her lying prostrate, and gave her up for dead. He then ran up to the Pydhowni police station, and saw a policeman, to whom he gave up the knife, and informed him that he had committed two murders.

The statement having been read over to the accused, he was remanded till the 7th proximo.

JACK'S VICTORY AT THE R. M. T.

AN AMUSING AND EXCITING STRUGGLE.

At the Royal Military Tournament the wrestling competition between teams drawn from the Royal Navy and the 3rd Grenadier Guards was won by the blue jackets. The scene was a very amusing one, twenty burly Grenadiers in stocking feet riding their bare-backed mounts into the arena against the same number of marines. The sailors were very much abroad, and all over their "ships," which they steered very wildly. But they clung somehow to their horses rolling all over them, and twisting and reappearing like monkeys from under the animals' necks and chests. For once the great audience at the hall was excited, and everybody stood up, cheering, shouting, and laughing. It was a Homeric struggle, and for a while it seemed as if the Guardsmen must win, for several of them were really good horsemen, and threw the sailors right and left. But the bluejackets' chief trouble was in getting their horses to move in the right direction and close with their rivals. Jack could be heard talking entreatingly, and occasionally vexedly, to his steed, "You beauty! Won't you go starboard?" Once the sailor got a fair grip upon a Guardsman he was not to be shaken off, and the soldier had to shift. It was noticeable, too, that the Tars worked together, so in the end it happened as it should have done, over half-a-dozen sailors having kept their seats. Amid thundering applause the rollicking sailors made their exit, their horses' steering-gear having quite carried away.

"ROB ROY" IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A SCOTCHMAN DISCOURSES ON THE KILT.

SCOTCH MUSIC AND SONG.

The play of Rob Roy has lately been performed in America with grand spectacular effects. Scotchmen, however, are not quite satisfied, and one of them writes thus in a San Francisco paper:—

"Man, wisn't it awfu'?" said the Scotchman, as he came into the little circle.

"Outrageous! Outrageous!" said his friend. "I niver heard onything like it—niver! Niver!"

"What's the matter?" asked the Sleepy Gentleman, waking up.

"What was awful?" asked another foreigner, alarmed.

"That Rob Roy at the Columbia Theatre—perfectly ridiculous."

"I didn't see much the matter with it," said the Sleepy Gentleman. "It seemed to me it was bright, showy, lively, and I didn't——"

"Dae ye mean ti say ye thocht that Scotch wis e'en decent? Man, it was an outrage—an outrage. Here, bring me a wee Scotch to take the curse aff, that accent."

"Well, you need it," said the Sleepy Gentleman. "Scotch accent generally is an 'outrage.'"

"Nane o' your sneerin, noo! Rob Roy was nae American hero, an' ye dinna unerstan' whit it means, ony way."

"Faith, that's true enough. Won't you speak English and tell us what you object to in Rob Roy?"

"A regler hotch-potch—disgustin'. Why the man didna ken a Scotch tune, an' whit he brocht in he mixed it up till ye could na tell 'Rob Roy MacGregor frae 'Yankee Doodle.'"

"Did he have 'Yankee Doodle' in it? I didn't notice."

"Somethin' domd like it," said the Scotchman. "Naethin' but toodle-ti-tootle and wheedle-de-wheedle an' bing-bang. Man, whit is music comin' tae?"

"Wasn't that song about 'My heart is where the heather grows' pretty?"

"That wis a wee bit better than the rest, may be; but e'en that—that gaed aff into a kind o,' hoodle-doodle-doo, an' spiled everything."

"What did you want? 'Annie Laurie?' 'Scots Wha Hae?'"

"Diona ye sneer at 'Annie Laurie,' ma freen, Whaur'll you find in America a tune they sing a' ower the world—where'er the English language is spoken."

"The English——"

"Where'er ye hear English, ma freen, ye'll hear Scotch."

"An' as for 'Scots Wha Hae,'" went on the Scotchman, warming up, "I am tellin' ye my man, there's been mair bonnie fechtin' tae that tune than ye'll e'er see again."

"I don't remember," said the Sleepy Gentleman, "but wasn't that the tune they used to sing when they went out to steal cattle in the old days?"

"Ye're blasphemous, fair blasphemous," said the Scotchman, gulping down his toddy.

"Yes," said an American, "I always understood they sang 'Scots Wha Hae' when they went out to steal kye, and their neighbours sang 'Scots Wha Hasn't' when they left."

"Mere ribaldry—mere ribaldry."

"Well, come! I never knew the tartans were so pretty before. The kilts——"

"Hear at him! The kilts!" broke out the Scotchman.

"And the pibrochs—those hairy aprons, they wore in front."

A look of contempt came over the Scotchman's face that darkened the room.

"The pibrochs! What fearfu' ignorance. Pibrochs! Sporrans, man; sporrans!"

"Well, I knew it was something."

"An' the kilts! The kilts were—oh—they were immoral—they were indecent," said the Scotchman.

"I always thought the kilt was an immodest dress," said the Sleepy Gentleman.

"That's because ye hae nae legs tae speak o'. But that kind o' kilt—I'm no surprised ye should hae thocht that indecent—no' a bit!"

"What was the matter, with them?" "Kilts—wi' tights! Mercy me! Onybody wearin' tights wi' kilts. It's disgustin'."

But some of those 'braw Highlan laddies' were girls."

"That disna matter," said the Scotchman. "Lassies or no lassies, historical accuracy an' truth can ne'er be immoral."

"So you would have had everybody dressed in——"

"Maist certainly, if they had knees. But I suppose we has to boo tae prejudice—sheer prejudice—an' pads."

"Didn't Helen Bertram look pretty in tartan, and Jessie Bartlett Davis?"

"Aboot as like the real thing as dools."

"Oh, you know you see all kinds of fancy costumes on the stage. That has to be."

"Ma freend" said the Scotchman, shaking his finger in the Sleepy Gentleman's face, "whit I dinna ken, I dinna care a dom aboot; but I object—I say I object to onybody—I dinna care wha it is—takin' leeberties wi' Scottish history an' the Scottish kilt, an' turnin' bonnie Scottish music into fulde-liddle-ido!"

He turned and called the waiter.

"Bring me anither wee gill."

"I beg your pardon, sir."

"More whisky. The puir loon disna ken whit a gill is! Why dinna we get waiters wha ken something mair than the names on bottles?"

"I am awfully sorry, said the Sleepy Gentleman, soothingly, "you didn't like 'Rob Roy.' I thought it was very entertaining, and I didn't think anything so pretty could be made out of the Scotch history. I have always wondered that kind of a chorus could be made out of the Scotch people."

"Yes," said the American, "I always thought they called them choirs in Scotland."

"Dinna ye fear!" said the Scotchman. "We mayna be sae comic as ye are, but dae ye ken why you see sae few Scotchmen in comic operas an' sic like trash?"

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"I suppose there has got to be some fun in comic opera."

"Deed, ye may weel say it. Fun! Gif that be fun, what do you ca' the drama?"

"This is the Scotch drama," said the Sleepy Gentleman, taking up his toddy.

"An' the best drama at that," replied the Scotchman. "I drink tae ye. But the deeficulties presented by the Scottish character an' the Scottish language are insurmountable, except by bigger artiests than ye hae on the stage the day. Ye hae plenty o' puir bodies wha can play an Irishman or an Italian or a Frenchman. Your Englishman's easy, an' so's your American; but an actor needs genius to play a Scotchman; an' I'm tellin' ye, freens genius is gettin' scarcer an' scarcer a' the time—sae scarce that a wee bit o' cleverness, o' nae consequence ava', maks a man famous noodays. It's winnertu' the spread o' ignorance. Some folks think that 'Rob Roy's Scotch! Ma certie! Let them play that in Paisley!"

The Scotchman took a large gulp of his toddy.

"A weel! A weel!" he went on. "I notice that tho' ye sneer at the Scottish music, an' the Scottish practical character, the Scottish love sangs gang liftin' doon the ages in spite o' ye. When ye want to be a wee bit sentimental, ye sing aboot Annie Laurie; a' body kens Auld Robin Gray, and ye ne'er end an evenin' o' pleasure but ye jine hauns a'roon an' roar out Auld Lang Syne. We are the Scottish; the mist may shroud oor hills, the wind may come a wee bit raw doon oor glens noo an' then; the moor may look bleak tae ye; but oot frae the mist, an' thro' the cauld blast, the voices o' oor poets hae been heard by a' the world, as ye hear them yet; as thae that come after ye shall hear them for aye."

CHANGES IN THE "SPECTATOR."

The *Academy* announces that the last of the wonderful duumvirate which governed the *Spectator* for so many years is about to disappear from its pages. Mr. Meredith Townsend—co-editor and co-proprietor with Mr. R. H. Hutton since 1861, is about to retire into private life. Says the *Academy*:—Mr. Townsend has been continually in harness since 1848, when, at the age of seventeen, he joined the staff of the *Friend of India*, subsequently becoming sub-editor, editor, and propietor of that paper. He left it to return to England, in 1861, and join Mr Hutton on the *Spectator*. From that time until the present Mr. Townsend has worked steadfastly as a critic of men and affairs, and a shaper of public opinion. Mr. Townsend is the best type now living of the old-fashioned journalist—hard worker, powerful thinker, tenaciously faithful to his paper, a firm believer in anonymity, and equally firm in insistiug on the line which divides his own profession from iterature. Mr. Townsend has never reprinted his articles; they were written for the *Spectator*, and in the *Spectator* they must be sought.

"The reorganisation of the *Spectator*, adds the "Academy," "will now be complete. That is to say, the paper will henceforth be entirely in the hands of the younger men. Mr. St. Loe Strachey, who was born the year before Mr. Townsend joined the staff, is, however, so well grounded in the old traditions, that subscribers under the old *regime* need feel none of the apprehensions suggested by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who has of late kept almost too jealous an eye upon the *Spectator's* development."

I am sure that this forecast is justified, for Mr. Strachey is a very brilliant journalist, and his paper has a clientele that will not change. But, as an old reader I look with justifiable regret, on the disappearance of these two brilliant pens, that meant the *Spectator* and almost all the *Spectator*, for so long a time. Mr. Hutton's theological articles interested me, without ever convincing me; and he was not, to tell the truth, my favorite writer of the two. It was Mr. Townsend's brilliant pictures of India—her populations, her creeds, her awful possibilities—written with a poetry and an exaltation that were ever a rarity in English journalism, that always attracted me.—M.A.P.

A TERRIBLE EIGHTS WEEK.

THE EXPERIENCES OF AN UNDERGRADUATE.

To be used as a peg to hang a young lady's aunt on is never a pleasant experience, but for an undergraduate to be attached to a golashed and historic aunt on Eights Week is a situation the nature of which all old 'Varsity men will understand. An undergraduate gives the following account of his experiences in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

The Infant and I were shaking hands on having escaped a visitation, and were planning out a really enjoyable Eights Week, when Tim burst in on us with the information that he had people coming up. They were his sister, a friend of hers (another man's sister, which is such a very different thing), and the Aunt. The Aunt, it appeared, was coming because the girls could not come without her. Tim came to us for sympathy and for promise of support. The Infant said nothing, and looked down his nose. He had spent the long last year with Tim's people, and the sister was one of the party. I was fairly let in for it, though I felt even then that it meant the Aunt. Tim reminded me how nobly he had stood by me when the Governor, with a couple of mature spinster cousins to stay, paid me a surprise visit last term. Of course, you cannot leave a man who has done you a good turn in the lurch; still, if I had known then what the Aunt meant, I should have told Tim to be—to try to find some other Juggins.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

We got digs. for them in the Iffley road miles away from anywhere. There was a rush in digs. this year up here, and we could not pick and choose. It meant a good two-mile walk from the High three times a day. That is one of the delights of having people up. They were installed two days before the Eights began. Within four and twenty hours we had paired off. By a process of elimination I paired with the Aunt. It was more than I had dreaded. She was not only an Aunt in a bonnet with a weakness for goloshes, she was also keen. To see Oxford and to study the ways of its students had been the dream of her life. She was as keen as a Fresher from a grammar-school. We trained round the colleges, and we studied the students till I wished I had been gated for the term. The worst of it was she knew a lot about the game. Thus when I pointed out the larch in the back quad at Queen's as the tree planted by Henry V. before he was sent down—it is a time-honoured wheeze which always impresses Americans, who carry off twigs and bits of bark of a tree that cannot have been planted more than twenty years ago—she got on to dates and I only got out by hurrying her into the hall, where we spent half an hour before the portrait of some don painted by a Johnny called Kneller. The others, of course, had lost their way—they always did—and we found them subsequently eating chocolates in the don's garden. Some colleges had associations for her—some hing connected with a hoary cousin. I always funked these associations. I was afraid they were going to make her cry. We spent an afternoon in the library of the House looking through the records for the name of this cousin. We never found it. Personally, I believe the Johnny had been sent down. Meanwhile, the others had slunk off to punt up the Cher. It was the only fine day we had.

HOW TO MISS THE RACES.

Then came the Eights. To have people up in fine weather is bad enough; if the "atmospheric conditions," as the "Magazine" tastefully puts it, are "unfavourable," it is simply awful. It is worse than the Divinity Schools. The first day the wind was boisterous and "from the spectacular point of view a disaster of the first magnitude" (the "Magazine" again). Anyway, it played Old Harry with the millinery. Hence the Aunt left her seat in the barge and elected to await the issue of the racing below deck. Consequently I missed seeing our boat make its bump straight opposite our barge. On the following day it rained—rained hard. The Aunt lost a golosh in the Meadows, and went back to fetch her reserve pair. By the time we got down to the river again the boats were over. The evenings were still more terrible. Thursday evening we spent at the Union, listening to some chaps trying to be funny about Woman's Rights. One silly ass who spoke got on the nerves of the Aunt, and she went home in a four-wheeler and a bump, talking about the decay of chivalry in modern young men. I was with her; because the Union always makes a particular ass of itself when it lays itself out to be funny. On the ensuing evening we usually played whist in their digs. I always cut with the Aunt, who played a good old-fashioned family game and invariably trumped my winning cards. For one of those nights I had seats for the theatre; on another I was invited to a smoker. The others took it in turns to cut in and to play piquet in an obscure corner. To have people up in Eights Week entails many privations. Sunday was the record day. The Aunt was keen on attending that "most impressive function of University life, the University sermon, of course. I was a bit doubtful as to where they kicked off, but I spotted a winner by St. Mary's.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Tim meanly wriggled out of it by talking some rot about Ritualistic practices and his conscience. The others followed suit. I believe that they incontinently took themselves and their consciences on to the river. I was glad, in church, to hear the rain falling heavily. However, Tim's famous allusion to Ritualistic practices gave the Aunt a clue. She was great on the Romish tendences of modern Oxford. Consequently after St. Mary's we put in a Cowley Fathers, where the Aunt was shocked, and a St. Barnabas, where she was horrified, in the evening. In the interval I was examined (and ploughed) on the Oxford Movement and a took by a man called Walsh. Apparently Oxford is divided about that Walsh book. I begin to suspect that the Aunt mistakes the Union—where they have, I remember, been palavering around the subject—for the 'Varsity. For myself, I can lay my hand on my heart and say that I have never met a man who was the least trifle divided on the subject. He simply dodges it, whatever the Aunt's Church papers may say, and that is the Varsity—barring dons—all over.

In the meanwhile, of course, we had seen nothing of the Eights. That boisterously inclement weather was the reason! No hat and no bonnet, could stand it. The fellows who could put on shores and run along the towpath, however, must have had a glorious time. None of the first six boats has changed its place, but Magdalens was overlapping New for three nights out of the six. But New just succeeded in wobbling home at the head of the river. Balliol, with its five Blues, did not come up to its paper form. It is a way Balliol has had in everything since Curzon's and Milner's year went down. Worcester struggled up five places, and had hard luck not to make it six. The Worcester bump supper was wor

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Queen, it was stated by several journals the other day, was about to undergo an operation for cataract. It will be good news to thousands to hear that this is by no means correct. "We have the best authority," states the *British Medical Journal*, "for stating that the alarming paragraphs regarding the Queen's eyesight which have appeared lately are erroneous and misleading. For a considerable time Her Majesty's eyesight has been to some extent impaired owing to changes incidental to advanced years, but we are glad to be in a position to say that the deterioration has ceased to be progressive, and that the Queen's eyesight has in no respect become worse during the last few years. All reports to the contrary, as well as the rumour of any impending or even contemplated operation, are therefore pure inventions."

Of all visitors at the Royal dinner table, no one is more welcome than the Master of the Queen's Band, Sir Walter Barratt. And no wonder. Kindest and most charming of men, his sympathetic manner, his quick repartee and ready wit, all combine to make him a favourite with Her Majesty, who appreciates these qualities, and will be sometimes pleased to enter into conversation with him for an hour at a time. Sir Walter laughingly styles himself the Court Jester, but the Queen and her daughters like to be amused as much as anybody, and to do him justice, he is rarely witty at other people's expense. An indefatigable worker, and, moreover, a lover of his work, Sir Walter is never really happy when doing nothing. The duties of Master of the Queen's Band, teacher at the Royal College of Music, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and of a frequent holder of examinations in all parts of the country, do not leave much time for recreation. Visits to Balmoral and Osborn, which he cannot well refuse, give him the rest which his health frequently needs. Handsome silver ornaments and autograph portraits and photographs about his drawing-room are all further tokens of the popularity he maintains with his royal patronesses.

Like many musicians Sir Walter is often in an absent-minded frame of mind. He was one evening dining with the family at Cumberland Lodge, and found himself the only gentleman present. When the Princess and her daughter and the lady-in-waiting had retired, Sir Walter sat alone at the dinner-table with a fair-sized dish of early strawberries in front of him. The musician's mind was engrossed, on what matters we know not, but he suddenly woke up to the fact that the dish of strawberries was empty, and the pile of stalks in his plate gave evidence of where they had gone. Ashamed to show his greediness to the servants, he disposed of the stalks on the three other empty plates round the table, and then betook himself to the drawing-room. In a weak moment he confided what he had done to the lady-in-waiting, who in her turn told the Princess. The incident appealed to Her Royal Highness's sense of humour, and Sir Walter was unmercifully chaffed the next time she saw him. In his own house Sir Walter is one of the most delightful hosts imaginable, but woe to those who offend his musical taste. He once asked a young lady why she had not attended a certain performance of Bach's music. Now Bach is his ideal composer. In a moment of unnecessary honesty the girl replied: "Because I did not care about it!" Sir Walter gazed sorrowly and silently in front of him for a moment, and then quietly said: "You're a little donkey," and walked away.

Not excepting the late Sir E. Boehm, Mr. F. J. Williamson, the sculptor of the magnificent recumbent figures of the late Viscount and Lady Esher over the family vault in Esher churchyard, has executed more commissions for the Queen and Royal Family than any artist, living or dead. Maternally he is descended from the great Lord Nelson. After working for two years in the studio of the late Mr. John Bell, he was associated with the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., for about twenty years. Although the secret council at the Academy have never done more for him than to exhibit his works, there has hardly ever been any considerable period within the last thirty years, when Mr. Williamson has not been engaged on some commission or other for Her Majesty.

It is satisfactory to know that it was not of *malice prepense* that, a few years before being introduced to the Queen by Princess Louise, Mr. Williamson planted himself on the favourite toe of the Prince of Wales, in stepping backwards to enable him the better to exhibit to His Royal Highness some work in Mr. Foley's studio. It is equally gratifying to know that the Prince bears the artist no illwill for selecting the royal toe for a footrest, as shown by his generous tribute to the success of Mr. Williamson's efforts, when he unveiled the statue of the Queen at the Royal College of Physicians on the Embankment a few years ago, and when His Royal Highness declared that "nowhere could a better statue of his mother be found."

In addition to producing the only statue of a woman erected in England other than those of the Queen and of Mrs. Siddons—that of Sister Dora, at Walsall—Mr. Williamson has set up over a dozen such figures of men, and was the sculptor of the fine recumbent memorial to Dean Milman in St. Paul's. The late Duke of Albany was a frequent visitor to the artist's studio, which is almost over-shadowed by the chestnut trees of Claremont Park. The late Duke, when residing at Claremont, used to make sudden appearances by a back entrance to the sculptor's grounds. Mr. Williamson first saw the light some sixty-six years ago.

It is one of the curious facts of human character that those who most dread death nearly always die most peacefully. Johann Strauss's death is a singular instance of this. He had such a morbid dread of death and even illness that he was almost grotesque in his apprehensions. Whenever anybody he knew died, he immediately began to say to everybody that he was afflicted with exactly the same disease as had proved fatal to his friend, and he consulted doctor after doctor. There was no malady to which he was not, according to his own ideas, a victim. He used to put on a shawl before going from one room into another, and never left his house alone or on foot. When a stranger entered his room the composer fell into a fit of shivering from sheer nervousness.

And yet, curiously enough, this over-careful hypochondriac died by an act of reckless carelessness. His most successful operetta is, as is known, the "Fledermaus"—a really delightful piece, full of the most charming melodies, and a brilliant bit of fooling from beginning to end. Vienna was always glad to honour its great citizen. The Vienna Opera House every year stages "Fledermaus" with its best artists, as does also the Berlin Opera House. And this was the indirect cause of its composer's sickness and death. On Whit Monday "Fledermaus" was played at the Opera, and Strauss was persuaded to conduct the overture himself, as the representation was for charitable purposes. Doctors had forbidden him to undergo any fatigue, as he suffered from chronic affection of the bronchial tubes. The master was always excited while conducting, and had been especially warned against any sudden change of temperature. He left the Opera in a heated state, took cold, and felt ill on returning home.

And here is how he died, as the well-informed correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* describes it: Although astonishment filled the Opera House at the freshness and vivacity of Herr Strauss, who was seventy-four years old, and the vigour with which he handled his baton, it soon appeared how weak he was, and how little fitted his nerves were any longer to bear the fatigue and excitement of public appearances. He was soon after seized with general feebleness, and was unable after that day to leave his room, but nothing serious was apprehended. He worked, according to his custom, during the night, sometimes till the morning, at the composition of a ballet, Cinderella, to be acted at the Opera House. He intended to finish the two other acts at Ischl, Salzkammergut, to which place he was to have removed next Tuesday for the summer. On Friday he was seized with shivering and pronounced inflammation of the lungs, which pursued such a rapid course that the doctors declared the case hopeless on Saturday morning. His last words to the doctors were "Auf Wiedersehen." He died painlessly, surrounded by his friends.

Mr. Marion Crawford, I may add, by the way, is an exceedingly handsome man; as perfect, physically, in his six feet of manliness, as a Greek statue. By incessant exercise and culture, he has developed each muscle to perfection, and is a brilliant fencer. He is a nephew of Julia Ward Howe, and his marriage to Miss Berdan united two of the handsomest natives of the United States. Those who knew General Berdan will remember his wonderful grey eyes and superb physique, both of which are feminisely duplicated in his daughter. When General Berdan went to Turkey, after superintending the construction of his musket invention in Russia, he was accompanied by his daughter, who created a sensation in official society at Constantinople by her grace and beauty. It was here that the author of "Paul Patoff" met and wedded her. Rome is the favourite dwelling-place of the clever novelist, and his most fascinating works treat of Italian life and society.

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimean hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

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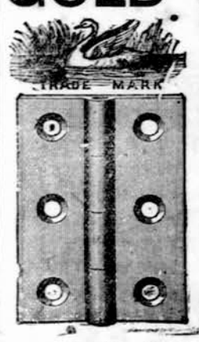

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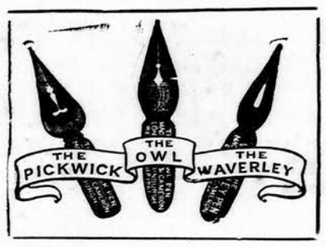

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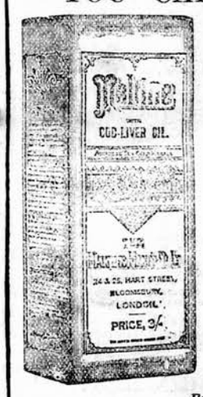

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